The Philippine~American OBSERVER

Mrs. A. A. Quezon

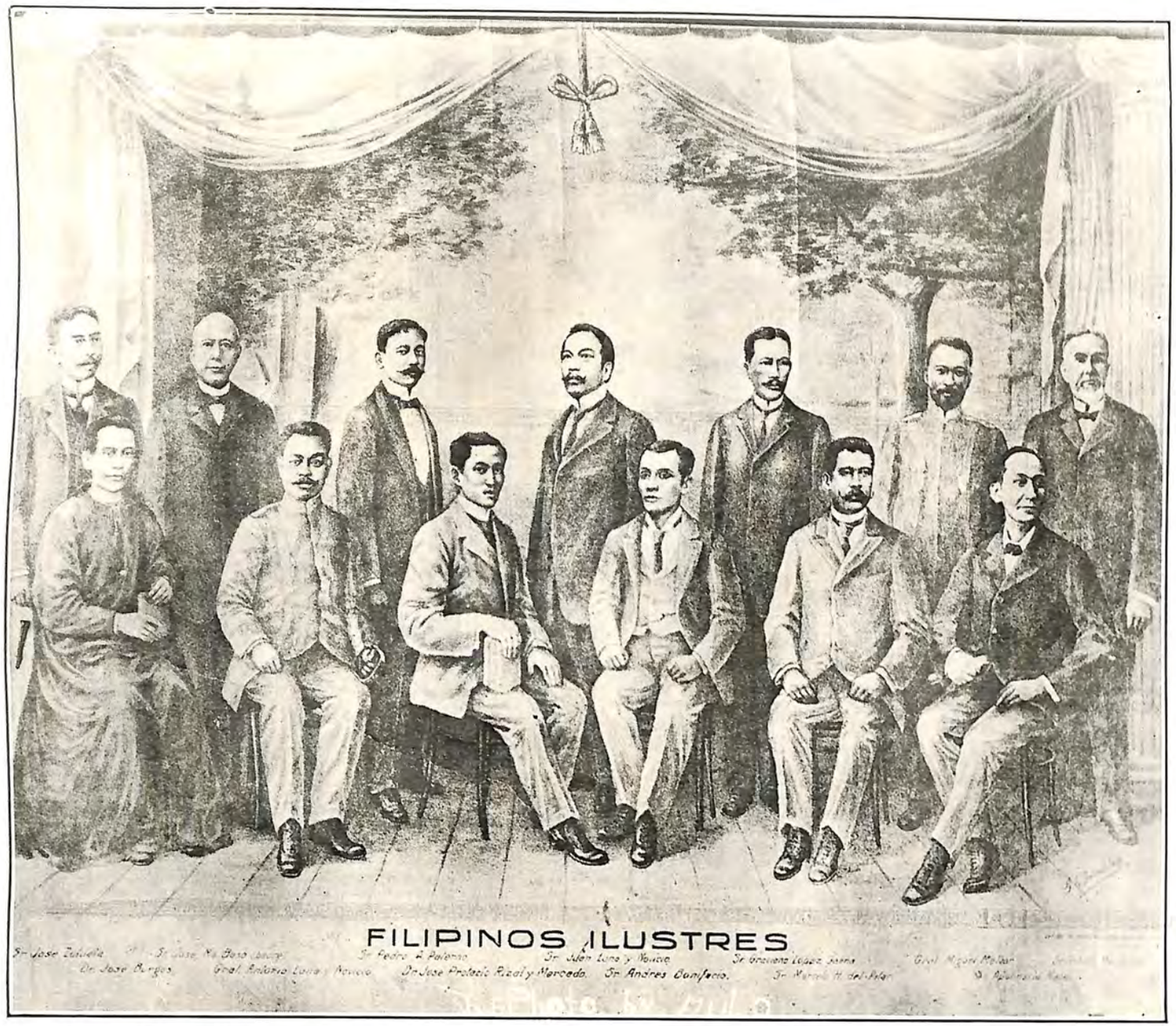
The Philippine-American OBSERVER

. . . . THE CHAMPION OF FILIPINO WELFARE AND SQUARE DEAL . . . .

HONORABLE MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines

AUGUST, 1943

20 cents



The Thirteen Filipino Martyrs — This is a rare picture taken of the illustrious group of thirteen Filipino Greats — Filipinos Ilustres who helped to free the Philippines from the bondage of Spain. Left to right: Jose Zulueta, Jose Maria Basa (padre), Pedro A. Paterno, Juan Luna y Novicio, Graciano Lopez Jaena, General Miguel Malvar, Antonio Maria Regidor. Seated: Dr. Jose Burgos, General Antonio Luna y Novicio, Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal y Mercado, Andres Bonifacio, Marcelo H. del Pilar, Apolinario Mabini.

Biographical Sketch of President Manuel L. Quezon

The career of Manuel Luis Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, has closely paralleled the advance of the Philippines toward national identity. A self-made man, he has risen to his present position of leadership as the result of his determination to guide his country to its rightful place in the world.

President Quezon came from a modest family in the town of Baler, Tayabas Province, in Luzon. He was educated at the College of San Juan de Letran and the University of Santo Tomas, Manila. He received a degree of bachelor of laws at the latter. Subsequent study was interrupted by the Filipino revolt against Spain, the American occupation of the Islands, and the insurrection against the United States. Mr. Quezon rose to the rank of major in the war against the United States, and was one of the last Filipino officers to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Manuel L. Quezon, at the time he was Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington, D. C.

After the war, Mr. Quezon's ability as a political leader began to emerge. His first post was as provincial fiscal (district attorney) in Mindoro. Soon afterward he was elected governor of his native province, Tayabas, and then was chosen as the first representative of that province in the newly-established Philippine Assembly.

Representative Quezon rapidly made a name for himself as a proponent of Philippine independence. During his last year and a half in the Assembly he was floor leader. His legislative duties were interrupted in 1909 by his election as Resident Commissioner of the Philippines in the United States.

For seven years, Mr. Quezon served in the American capital, campaigning ceaselessly for independence. His greatest achievement was the passage of the Jones Law of 1916, giving substantial autonomy in local affairs to the Filipinos and promising the Islands complete independence as soon as a stable government has been established.

Upon his return to the Philippines in 1916, Mr. Quezon was elected President of the Senate, a position which he continued to hold up to the day the Philippine Commonwealth was inaugurated in 1935. During that period, the Filipinos made steady progress toward their goal of independence. In 1934 the Tydings-McDuffie Law (the Philippine Independence Act) was passed by Congress, providing for the establishment of a Philippine Republic in 1946, following a 10-year period under the Commonwealth Government.

In the first Commonwealth elections, held in 1935 in preparation for the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government on November 15, 1935, the Filipino people elected Manuel L. Quezon president by an overwhelming majority, with Sergio Osmena as vice-president. He and Mr. Osmena were reelected—again overwhelmingly—on November 11, 1941.

Since his inauguration in 1935, President Quezon has had to face many pressing problems created by the establishment of the Commonwealth Government. At that time, the gathering clouds of war already cast their shadow over the Philippines. Indeed, the President's first act was to secure the passage of the National Defense Act. This Act provided for the creation of a citizen's army which was to be expanded over a period of years, so that eventually the Philippines could defend itself against any aggressor. Only a small portion of this Army consisted of regulars; the majority of the troops were trained reservists. With President Roosevelt's consent, President Quezon invited General Douglas Mac Arthur to undertake the task of building a strong military establishment in the Philippines. It was while this work was in progress that the Japanese struck in December, 1941.

The second major task of the Quezon administration was in the field of social problems. The earlier Philippine labor legislation, completely inadequate for the needs of a rapidly developing state, was overhauled and replaced with progressive legislation. The general standard of living in the Philippines, until the Japanese occupation, had become virtually the highest in the Far East. Similarly, the President did much to better the lot of the agrarian population of the Commonwealth.

President Quezon in the uniform of a Legionario, the Fraternal Order of which he is the Honorary President.

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MAN-MAKING

By Edwin Markham

We are all blind until we see
That, in the human plan,
Nothing is worth the making if
It does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilded goes?
In vain we build the world unless
The builder also grows.

MANUEL L. QUEZON - An Ideal Filipino Leader

The leadership of Manuel L. Quezon is unique in the annals of modern history. Very few men have ascended the heights and remained at the top for as long as Quezon has.

Since the year that he became governor of Tayabas, his province, served at Washington as Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States, returned to the Islands to run for Senator in the newly-created bicameral Legislature, as provided in the Jones Law of 1916, and simultaneously elected President of the Senate by his constituents, Mr. Quezon had never been—was never allowed by the people to be—out of the political scene. He had been President of the Senate since its inception till 1935 when the Legislature was supplanted by the unicameral National Assembly. Quezon was overwhelmingly elected President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines established by the Tydings-McDuffie Law of 1934.

Obviously, the Filipino people wanted Quezon. The Filipinos know a real leader when they see one. In Quezon they saw—as they see now—the sterling qualities of a truly great leader. In Manuel L. Quezon's entire political career he had never lost an election. In Manuel L. Quezon's entire political career he had never swerved from the goal he had set his heart and mind to accomplish: Philippine Independence. Since the time he had sworn allegiance to the United States of America he had never faltered in that loyalty, even insisting to fight, at his late age, side by side with the Filipino-American soldiers in the Philippines, dissuaded only by General Douglas MacArthur, who reminded him that as long as the head of a government is not captured by the enemy that government still exists.

A real leader is proven also by his sound judgment in selecting logical men to work with him. It was Quezon who invited General MacArthur to serve in the Philippines as Field Marshal. MacArthur gained the confidence and love of the Filipino people. The fruit of Quezon's judgment was the complete reversal of Japan's plan to invade and control the entire Philippines by January 1, 1942. Six months resistance by the Filipino-American forces gave us here in America ample time to prepare; the same with Australia and other Allies of ours in the South Pacific.

Another very wise selection by Quezon was that of Joaquin M. Elizalde, for the office of Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington. Elizalde has been efficacious in the discharge of his duties. He has been recouping the prestige of the office lost during the administration of Quintin Paredes. The selection of General Basilio Valdez and Col. Andres Soriano is another credit to Quezon.

President Quezon's official stay at Washington has been most beneficial to the Philippine Government in exile. The Philippines is a signatory to the Atlantic Charter and President Quezon is a member of President Roosevelt's Pacific War Cabinet.

As his birthday approaches, President Quezon is reported confined in bed. The Filipino people pray for his immediate recovery. The Philippines is fortunate to have a leader like Quezon. America is fortunate to have a friend like Quezon. The Filipinos repeat Josiah Gilbert Holland's supplication: "God give us men! A time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands".

For all these things, The Philippine-American OBSERVER rejoices that Manuel L. Quezon has reached another milestone. God bless President Quezon! And God bless America—the America that Manuel L. Quezon loves—and the America that the Filipinos love!

MANILA

(Written by A. DALE RILEY long before the Japanese sneak attack)

Manila, you're an Eastern town,
And yet a very Western town;
Sometimes you seem a Northern town,,
And yet you're in the South;
There's such a great variety
Of buildings and society,
Of nothing is there drought.

A true Pearl of the Orient—
None like you in the Occident—
Your satin sheen from Heaven sent,
Reflects the rising sun:
And still it is through clanging nights
Of Lim Kai Tong and Ongpin sights,
Of shuffling feet round fitful lights,
You and the East are one.

Yet in the business thoroughfares,
Where merchants sell their Western wares,
Your signs reflect electric glares
Proclaiming what is "best":
Your boulevards the auto horn
Incessant wakes from night till morn,
The carromatas slow to warn,
Of progress from the West.

A Northern town you seem to me
When winds blow across the sea,
And torrents swirl terrifically
Through many a guttered street:
For then to clubs American,
Or hotels cosmopolitan,
I go to see my countrymen
Speed Time on flying feet.

Yet in your gardens with the rose
The fragrant sampaguita grows,
And as your name, Maynilad shows,
Neath many a Southland tree
The native shrubbery in bloom
Fills your bright air with faint perfume
As night is filled with the round moon
Across the tropic sea.

Confined no more within your walls,
Your boundaries of cloistered halls,
Where many a mossy tower recalls
Romantic Spanish days,
You've grown from native village small,
Through Spanish town of bastioned wall,
Into a modern city tall,
With modern city ways.

Manila, you're a Malay town,
And still you are a Spanish town,
And now so much American
It is not hard to tell,
With all your quaint Arabian nights,
With all your old, historic sites,
With all your gay electric lights,
Why we love you so well.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT QUEZON TO MY BELOVED COUNTRYMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII:

In the past few days, I have received from you many heart-warming birthday messages. I am deeply grateful to all of you for your remembrance of my birthday.

As you know, I came to the United States at the invitation of President Roosevelt in order to function as the head of the Commonwealth Government in exile as a symbol of the redemption of the Philippines.

This will be my second birthday anniversary since the Philippines fell under the sway of the Japanese military occupation. Through the long months of this occupation, our families, our relatives, our friends, our native towns, have suffered the aftermath of conflict and the hardships of alien oppression. Today, as always, I think of our people in their heavy ordeal, and my heart is sad. Although my health is not of the best, I dedicate my life to speeding the liberation of our beloved islands.

To the men of the First and Second Filipino Infrantry Regiments, to the Filipinos who are serving in the United States Navy and Coast Guard, to the men of our Philippine merchant marine, I send my warm greetings. Upon you rests the responsibility to fulfill the dream of freedom for which our soldiers died on the battlefields in the Philippines. As you train and as you fight, my hand and heart go with you.

To the thousands of Filipinos who are working in the war industries and on the farms of America and Hawaii, I express my deep appreciation of the constant and unflagging effort which you are putting into your labors. However prosaic your job might have seemed in the days of peace, you know, as I know, that your labor is helping to hasten the day of victory.

To all Filipinos who still breathe the air of freedom, I repeat our full-throated cry of hope—"The Philippines Free Forever!"

STATEMENT BY VICE-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA ON THE OCCASION OF PRESIDENT QUEZON'S 65th ANNIVERSARY:

On behalf of the eighteen million Filipinos in the enemy-invaded homeland, and of the thousands of Filipinos in the continental United States and Hawaii, I have the greatest pleasure in conveying to His Excellency, President Manuel L. Quezon, the most heartfelt greetings on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday.

I know that our people in the homeland, who have been sadly deprived of President Quezon's leadership and tragically forced to live under Japan's so-called "New Order", are now looking back to the peaceful and constructive years of his happy regime and looking forward to the days which will bring him back to them.

President Quezon has been their tried and tested leader for more than two decades, and his leadership has won for them progress and liberty, justice and honor. It was, in a great measure, his unwavering spirit that inspired them to fight valiantly and heroically against the Japanese. And today he symbolizes their undying spirit of resistance and their dogged determination to be free under a regime of democracy and liberty.

But there is something more in the birthday of President Quezon. Today should be another occasion for all Filipinos to rededicate ourselves to the sacred cause for which he has stood and fought—the complete and final redemption of the Philippines.

As we look forward to the future, across the mists of gloom and suffering, let us pray God to grant our leader many more years of life and strength so that, in the achievement of our destiny as a nation, we may continue to receive his inspiration and his wise guidance.

SERGIO OSMENA, Vice-Pres. of the Philippines

Justice Murphy Pays Tribute

Justice Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court of the United States, who from 1933 to 1935 was the last Governor-General of the Philippines and from November, 1935 to December, 1936 was its first High Commissioner, paid the following tribute to President Manuel L. Quezon on the anniversary of his arrival in the United States:

"Just one year ago, President Quezon, you arrived in the United States to help direct from this free soil the destinies of your people in the Philippines. The physical dangers of the trip had been many and great, but they were as nothing to the spiritual travails you had undergone in leaving your people.

"Three choices were before you after the fall of Pearl Harbor. One was to become a Quisling. The lavishments of Japan for years had been futile in the face of your loyalty, for you are first a patriot. Even at Corregidor Japan made advances to you, thinking naively that you could be tempted from your unswerving honor. That choice was, of course, unthinkable for you.

"The second was to remain close to your people, defending and protecting them with your last breath. This was what you really wanted to do, for your heart and soul were and are today in the Philippines. The third choice was to follow the path desired by President Roosevelt, to join him in Washington and to serve actively in the program to oust the Japanese from your country and to bring freedom to your people.

"No man's duty was ever harder than yours. Your heart was heavy, but your faith was high, and so you followed the course of duty to Washington where your energies could best serve your country and your people.

"Between them and us exists nothing but goodwill and harmony. I recall the day in 1935, when you took the oath of office, after your people, exercising their free suffrage had elected you as the first President of their Commonwealth. I listened, in front of the Legislative Building there in Manila, to your inspiring inaugural address. You spoke kindly words about the United States, Mr. President. You said the crowd gathered there were witnessing the final stage in the fulfillment of the noblest undertaking ever attempted by any nation in dealing with another people. You said: 'And how well this task has been performed is attested to by the blessings which from fourteen million people go to America in this solemn hour'."

QUEZON'S LIFE SKETCH

Con. from page 3

President Quezon while he was confined at the sanitarium in Monrovia in 1928. With him were Mrs. Quezon, Rep. Manuel Nieto and Dr. Sison, his personal physician.

Another important problem faced by President Quezon was that of economic readjustment, looking toward the situation of the Philippines when full independence would come. According to the Tydings-McDuffie Act, independence will be followed by the elimination of any preferential commercial relationship between the United States and the Philippines. In order to meet the new problems that would inevitably result from this, the Quezon administration undertook many new projects designed to secure economic as well as political independence for the Philippines.

The President foresaw the expansion of the Axis war far beyond its original European boundaries. From 1939 on, he carried out many measures intended to safeguard the integrity of the Commonwealth. But, in late 1941, the Japanese struck simultaneously at the United States and the Philippines.

When General MacArthur decided to declare Manila an open city, President Quezon and his family, together with a few members of the Commonwealth Government and the staff of the High Commissioner's office, moved to Corregidor. The President took the oath of office for his second term there. The party subsequently left Corregidor and arrived in Australia on March 27. President Quezon arrived in the United States in May.

Since that time, President Quezon has set up the Commonwealth Government in Washington. On June 14, 1942, President Quezon signed the Declaration by United Nations, in the name of the Philippine Commonwealth, and thereby expressed Filipino adherence to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. In addition to this, the Philippines became an equal participant in the Pacific War Council, and President Quezon takes part in its deliberations.

More recently President Quezon and President Roosevelt have jointly agreed to create a special Committee which would study the economic and other problems that will develop after victory and independence are secured.

In the past year, the Philippines has emerged as a symbol of the true meaning of the Atlantic Charter and of the war aims of the United Nations. Its history during the past forty years is recognized as a signpost pointing to what can be done for weaker people everywhere in the world. And President Quezon, as the beloved leader of the Filipino people, stands as the human symbol of worldwide freedom and self-government for all nations, large or small, Western or Eastern.

Filipinos In U. S. Celebrate Quezon's Birthday

August 19, the birthday of President Manuel L. Quezon of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, will be celebrated in all parts of the United States where there are resident groups of Filipinos. The Filipinos of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle and of scores of other cities will observe this natal day of their beloved president—beloved because he is brave and a true patriot—on Thursday, the 19th, with dances, some with patriotic programs, some with banquets.

The Filipino Community of Stockton, Teofilo S. Suarez, president, will hold a dinner-dance at the Civic Auditorium on Wednesday night, the 18th, one day ahead of the date, in order that those who would like to attend the other festivities at adjacent places on the 19th could do so.

Pete Nerida announces that the Filipino Community of Reedley, under the presidency of Eugenio Balucas, will observe the day with a dance at the American Legion Hall. Salinas, San Jose, San Francisco and other Bay Cities will do likewise. Instructions issued by Antonio A. Gonzales, president of the Filipino Inter-Community Organization of the Western States, are that the proceeds out of these dances will be used to finance the Anti-Alien Land Law "Test Case" started by the Filipino Community of San Jose, led by its president, Primo Villaruz.

Due to the neighboring communities' holding their celebrations on the same night of the 19th, Fresno decided to hold its dance-program a couple of nights later, on Saturday, the 21st. This assures a record crowd, according to Richard Campos, its president, there being no other Quezon's Birthday dances that evening.

Los Angeles will honor the Philippine President's natal day on the 19th with dancing at the Music Arts Hall. That, too, anticipates a big attendance.

Elaborate programs will be those at Washington and New York City. There will be radio broadcasts of the event and of the speech of President Quezon, but at this writing a complete report has not yet been received.

Meanwhile Filipinos and Americans and other peoples of the United Nations are eagerly awaiting the important day—August 19—when they all could wish Manuel L. Quezon **many happy returns of the day!** And MABUHAY!

Manila Post 464 Installs Officers

The Manila Post 464, American Legion, held its traditional festive night of dancing, fun and merry-making, Saturday night, August 7, at the Music Arts Hall, Los Angeles in conjunction with the installation of officers elected last July 20. Wallace McKay, Commander of the 20th District, performed the installation ceremonies.

Johnny Samson

The elected officers for 1943-44 were: Johnny Samson, Commander (re-elected); Frank Vytinco, 1st

(Continued on page 17)

Quezon Mourns Death Of Chinese President

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines sent his deep condolences to Generalissmo Chiang Kai-Shek upon the death of China's President Lin Sen.

Full text of the message, sent through the Ambassador of China, Wei Tao Ming, is as follows:

"Will you please convey to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek the following message:

"My deepest condolences go to you and the people of China over the news of the death of President Lin Sen. On behalf of the Filipino people, I share with you the grief that must be felt throughout China. President Lin Sen was, in his gracious and wise way, a hero in the battle against the Japanese aggressor."

Philippine Heroes . . .

Members Would Like to Hear from Kin of Soldiers in Philippine Campaign

Only a little over a year old, this patriotic organization, SPONSORS of The PHILIPPINE HEROES, has grown to a membership of more than five hundred at present, mostly mothers, wives and sisters of American soldiers who fought in that memorable battle in the Philippines; some of them dead, some of them captured and now held prisoners by the Japs.

It was on May 6, last year, when the initial meting of this group was held, on the eve of the fall of Corregidor. Since then the members have been able to exchange letters and news with their loved ones in the Philippines for their mutual aid and comfort.

"Our purpose," says Mrs. Marie Huston Maloseck, recording secretary of this patriotic society, "is to have every member of each branch of the armed forces registered with our organization so that when our boys come home we will be able to know more about the circumstances surrounding them during the performance in the Philippines.

"It will be a great comfort for each family to be able to get in touch with the comrades of their own soldiers after the war is over.

"Also, it is our desire to lend mutual aid and comfort to them in every way possible and to plan these things we must have the cooperation of everyone interested.

"We are also cooperating with several other organizations like the Women of Wake and the Philippine Society of Southern California."

Headed by Mrs. Catherine Adams as president, the other officers are Mmes. Katherine Bailey, 1st vice-president; A. Mark, 2nd vice-president; Louise Fowler, recording secretary; Marie H. Maloseck, corresponding secretary; Velma Richardson, treasurer.

This organization of SPONSORS of The PHILIPPINE HEROES meets every second Sunday of the month, starting at 2:30 in the afternoon, at the Regent Apartment Hall, 2403 West 6th Street. The next meeting will be on September 12.

Members of this society are anxious to hear from other mothers and wives of American soldiers who fought in the Philippines. They like to exchange letters and news for their mutual benefit. Communications may be addressed to the corresponding secretary at 6926 Woodrow Wilson Drive, Hollywood California.

THE ADEVA PLAN

During the 5th Annual Conference of the Filipino Inter-Community Organization of the Western States, at Stockton, July 1-4, the important subject the delegates were anxiously waiting to discuss was the rehabilitation program of the Philippines after the Jap hordes have been driven away from there. For months a plan that answers this vital need was being formulated at Washington, and as it came to completion it was called "The Adeva Plan," after its author, Manuel A. Adeva, Nationals Division Assistant to the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States.

Addressing the members on that subject, on Saturday afternoon, July 3, Mr. Adeva said that the approval of the PLAN by the Philippine Government could be "taken for granted because your gogovernment is vitally interested in your welfare.

"It is my pleasure," he spoke, "to convey to you all the cordial greetings of President Quezon, Vice-President Osmena and Resident Commissioner Elizalde. They are mindful of our problems and are solicitous of our welfare. They wish us not only to continue our contributions to the war effort, but also to formulate plans by which Filipinos in the United States and Hawaii can render active and effective participation in the post-war reconstruction period of the Philippines.

"To better protect the rights and interests of the Filipinos abroad, there was created in the Office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States in 1939 the Nationals Division under the direct supervision of our beloved leader, the late Honorable Francisco Varona. In April 1941, an agency of the Office for the West Coast was established with headquarters in San Francisco, California, for the purpose of extending a much greater service to the majority of the Filipinos in continental United States. A similar agency was under consideration for the Territory of Hawaii when the war broke out.

"The Nationals Division aided and encouraged the organization of Filipino communities all over the United States. These organized communities are recognized by the Office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States. They are the ones with which the Philippine Government contacts officially on all matters affecting Filipino Nationals within their respective jurisdictions. Insofar as the organized communities of the Western States are concerned these official contacts are made through the Western Division of the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in San Francisco.

"I am sure that no one would dispute my statement that every free Filipino, that is every Filipino outside of our unhappy land, is thinking of the homeland and of his part in its reconstruction after the Japanese invaders have been driven out. I am sure every one of us feels deep down in his heart that he has—must have—a definite part in the rebuilding of our country after the war. The Filipinos in the armed forces of the United States have already been assigned a definite and hazardous part. It is their job to free our country by force of arms from the savage conquerors. They lead the way and clear the path. It is our job—we soldiers of the home front—to follow them and rebuild over the ruins a richer Philippines—a Philippines where we and our children should enjoy the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt, namely, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

"What can we, who are left behind to follow the soldiers, contribute to this tremendous job of reconstruction?

"The answer, my beloved countrymen, is OUR SAVINGS.

"Our country will need money with which to rebuild her basic industries. Our country will need capital not only to rebuild but to develop and put into full use our vast natural resources.

"Our soldier heroes can give no more; they already stand ready to sacrifice their lives for our country's redemption. Our people back home can contribute only a small amount towards this noble task. They are poor now and will be poorer after the Japanese shall have accomplished their purpose of looting our country.

"Clearly then it remains for us, you and me, who enjoy the freedom to work and be paid good wages in this country to contribute oursavings towards this worthy and vitally necessary task. You and I must do our share in the rehabilitation of the Philippines. We can not and should not escape that responsibility.

"Our hearts swell with a great feeling of patriotism when, on Rizal Days we stand and in unison sing 'I love my own my native land, Philippines, my Philippines.' That is as it should be. But how many of us who have sojourned long in this country can literally say that the Philippines is ours? Yes, the Philippines is our country, but it belongs to others. We, the Filipinos, have a country but do not own it. What a tragedy!

"Consider the following facts as contained in the Sixth Annual Report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines to the President and Congress of the United States covering the Fiscal year July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942.

Banking, manufacture, foreign trade, domestic wholesale and retail trading, public utilities including transportation and communication services, mineral production, off-shore fishing, and lumbering were principally in the hands of American, British, Chinese, and Japanese . . . .

While nearly three-fourths of the area of the Philippines is suitable for agriculture less than half had been brought into cultivation or pasturage; settlement of new land had been painfully slow; . . . and the number of landless farmers increased annually.

"Why were our basic industries, thelife-blood of our country, foreign controlled? Why was the land resettlement project did not do so well? Why did the number of landless farmers increase annually? The answer to each of these questions, my countrymen, is that our people lacked CAPITAL. What would our answer be after the war? If capital was lacking, capital we free Filipinos now have.

"We are fighting, my beloved countrymen, for our freedom. From the valiant Lapulapu to our heroes on Bataan, Corregidor, and other battlefields, we have distinguished ourselves as fighters for liberty, and will continue to do so until the end of time. But have we stopped to consider that he who controls a nation's economy also controls its political destinies?

"We are who are working here and making good money will have that great opportunity of controlling our country's economy by saving our money and investing it in the Philippines after the war is over. That is our glorious task. How are we to accomplish this?

"I am happy to inform you that your Government in Washington has a plan. It is a plan which depends upon you and me, all of us, for its accomplishment.

"Your Government will agree to go into partnership with you in a gigantic business enterprise—the rebuilding of the Philippines. Your Government will agree to act as a depository or trustee for your savings—the savings which you have agreed will be used as your investment in the rebuilding of certain basic industries or in the development of our agricultural industry. Briefly, here is what your Government proposes to do:

"You as an investor in the gigantic business enterprise, will send your savings to Washington, at so much a week, or a month. Your Government will send you a receipt for every dollar you send there. You send this money on the condition that you send the money for one purpose only—to invest it in the rebuilding of our country.

"After the war, your Government will organize a corporation in the Philippines whose object is to take over and rebuild or develop certain industries, say, the abaca industry, lumbering, deep sea fishing or land resettlement. At that time you will be given shares of stock in this corporation corresponding to the total amount which has been accumulated in your account including interest. That is your Capital investment in the reconstruction of our country.

"Let us say that you as an investor decide that you want to develop a vast tract of land in Mindanao in order to assure our people of freedom from want. You will be given so many hectares of land for so much of your investment, the balance to be retained as working capital with which to construct an irrigation system, to buy modern farm machinery and equipment. Then you who are experienced in modern scientific farming here in America can apply this valuable training in the development of this vital enterprise. You then would own a piece of land. Then and only then you and your children can truly say, 'This is my own, my native land. This is my land. The Philippines is my country because I am part owner of it.'

"It is important, I think, that I must point out in this connection that not one penny of the money you send to Washington will be used to pay anybody who may be employed to put this project into being. All that expense will be borne by our Government.

"I must point out also that by participating in this great undertaking, you will be doing three things, all of which are of equal importance. First, your money will be used for buying war bonds as soon as received, thus helping in the war effort of the United Nations of which this country is a fully recognized member; second, you will have been encouraged to appreciate the value of saving; and third, your money will be used in the most important task of rebuilding our country. You will thus have laid down the foundation of your economic security.

"The above is only an outline of this plan. I am going back to Washington but will be back—and when I come back, I will bring with me the complete machinery for putting this plan into effect. As you no doubt will understand, this whole program will have to be studied and approved by our Cabinet. But approval is taken for granted because your Government is vitally interested in your welfare . In his report to the Filipino people on February 20, 1943, President Quezon said: 'We shall secure for every Filipino the satisfaction of the basic human needs which are the rights of all men—food, clothing and shelter, and economic opportunity. With the help of the United States, we shall rebuild our ravaged land, and make of it a prosperous member of the family of nations'.

"Lastly, I wish to say again that our President, our Vice-President and our Resident Commissioner fully recognize the fact that you are the only FREE FILIPINOS in the world and want you to understand that they know that you are fully aware of your responsibility in doing your part to hasten the day when all our 17,000,000 countrymen will once again enjoy the glory and the honor of being called FREE FILIPINOS. MABUHAY!"

The printing shop of Santo Tomas University, in Manila, is the oldest in the world today. It has been under the same management since early in the 17th century.

★ ★ ★

The first school established by the Americans in the Philippines was opened on Corregidor Island less than one month after the victory of Commodore George Dewey over the Spanish fleet.

★ ★ ★

Seek the counsel of men who will tell you the truth about yourself even if it hurts you to hear it. Mere commendation will not bring the improvement you need.

Pleiades Club Holds Meeting

The Pleiades Club held its initial meeting on Sunday night, July 17, at the home of Mrs. Ruth Merchant, on South Vista Street, Los Angeles. It was well attended by prominent guests and the principal speaker was Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational League, whose topic was "The American-Japanese Situation in California". The other speaker was Mrs. Merchant, past president of the Philippine Society. Mrs. Robert D. Pearson, president, presided.

One of the highlights of Dr. Lechner's speech was the impending danger engendered by the movement of some 26,000 ministers to offer a negotiated peace with Japan by the end of this year, and these same church leaders working for the release of the Japs from the relocation centers. The whole audience was unanimous with Dr. Lechner in their condemnation of these unpatriotic activities of these "religious leaders". The speaker also related many subversive movements of the Japs in California and elsewhere.

The Pleiades is an exclusive Club membered by many of the prominent women in Southern California. The meeting was the first of a series of "World Peace" forums which the Club sponsors monthly, or oftener.

Committee members who assisted the president in welcoming members and guests were Mesdames Bertha Brown, Buena Vista Stine, Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, Pilar Hidalgo Lim and Marie Huston Maloseck.

The honor guests included Mrs. Helen Girvin, director of the Book and Author Luncheon Club; Mrs. Thomas Doolittle, past president of the Interfraternity Mothers Club of the University of Southern California; J. Allen Boone, author, and Dr. Maneck K. Anklesaria, India.

Refreshments were served after the meeting, and guests were introduced to each other. There was a Korean gentleman among the guests, and the only other Filipino besides Mrs. Lim was the editor of The OBSERVER.

The next meeting will be on Sunday night, August 15, with John Carver as the guest speaker. Mr. Carver is an international correspondent just back from the Solomons.

LDT LEADERS CONFER WITH COMMISSIONER'S REPRESENTATIVE

Picture taken at Stockton Hotel. **Front row,** left to right: Severo Madria, Worshipful Master, DAGUHOY Lodge, 528; Bonifacio G. Espanola, Worshipful Master, C. P. PENARANDA 460; Mrs Camila L. Carido, past Worshipful Matron, TEODORA ALONZO Lodge 123; Manuel A. Adeva, Nationals Division Assistant, Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office; Antonio R. Cruz, Grand Delegate, Supreme Fraternal Council, Legionarios Del Trabajo in America, Inc.; Mrs. Celerina Amen, Worshipful Matron, TEODORA ALONZO Lodge 123; Dr. Jose F. Imperial, Manager, Pacific Coast Branch of Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office at San Francisco; Amado E. Dino, Executive Secretary, Supreme Fraternal Council, Legionarios Del Trabajo in America.

Rear row: Alfonso Dangaran, MABINI Lodge 610, prominent labor contractor of Reedley; R. Bartolome Navarro, Assistant Grand Delegate, Northern District; Estanislao Bajao, DAGUHOY Lodge 528; Federico D. Luntao, MABINI Lodge 610, President, Iloilo Circle, Inc., of Stockton; Pedro E. Jasmin, 2nd Worshipful Mster, NOLI ME TANGERE Lodge 516.

Following the Inter-Community Conference which ended Sunday, July 4, Grand Delegate Antonio R. Cruz of the Legionarios Del Trabajo extended an invitation to Mr. Manuel A. Adeva, Nationals Division Assistant to the Philippine Resident Commissioner, and Dr. Jose F. Imperial, Manager of the Pacific Coast Branch of that office in San Francisco, for a brief conference regarding the Legionario organization It was on Monday, July 5, at the Stockton Hotel. Present were all the persons appearing in the above picture. The outcome was satisfactory, which included also the declaration of the LDT leadears to support the Adeva Plan.

Amado E. Dino, Executive Secretary of the Supreme Fraternal Council, LDT, arranged a luncheon for all, at the Clark Hotel, following the caucus, and also invited outside friends to join the group. They were Dr. Roman Ubaldo, Carlos Bulosan, Trinidad A. Rojo and E. Llamas Rosario. Mrs. Betty Navarro, wife of the Assistant Grand Delegate, also joined the party.

Christening Party

The little town of Pleasanton had an all-day feasting and dancing on Sunday, August 8, on the occasion of the baptism of the child of Mr. and Mrs. T. Garcia. The baby was christened Johnny Garcia. The party was held at Ides Hall, and friends of the couple and the godfathers and godmothers came from nearby cities as San Jose, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton and other places.

Although the Garcias were Mexicans, the padrinos were Filipinos: Tomas Matas and Egmidio Berano; and two Mexican young ladies, Concepcion and Jesusita Hernandez, were the madrinas.

About three-quarters of an hour was consumed by the program, mostly singing, but eating and refreshments were had at any time.

Never, in the history of the world, has there been such abundant opportunity as there is now for the person who is willing to serve before trying to collect.

It's a Boy at Tinazas

Their prayers answered, Leo T. Tinaza and his wife, Sally, are still exulting over the birth of their first offspring, a BOY, last July 2.

Mr. Tinaza is the Second Worshipful Master of EAGLE Lodge 613, LDT, of Anaheim. Mrs. Tinaza was the former Miss Celia Gallego, very popular in Filipino-American-Mexican social affairs. They were married February 8, 1942.

When querried as to when the christening would be, the happy couple said "Next September, about the end of that month". Fellow members in the Legionarios Del Trabajo, and friends of the Tinazas, are looking forward to that christening event. Definite date and place will be announced later.

More Filipinos were killed in the Battle of Bataan alone than the total of Americans killed on all fronts—land, sea and air—everywhere in the world during the first year and a half since Pear Harbor.

GRAND DELEGATE CRUZ ISSUES MESSAGE TO LEGIONARIOS

At present we are concerned with the prevailing trend of the times. Everyone is concerned with fighting and beating the enemy. It is with

Antonio R. Cruz

justified pride to observe that several hundred Legionarios were all eager and willing to be inducted, while others voluntered, into the armed forces of Uncle Sam, proving their patriotism to the Philippines, their loyalty to America and their love for the Legionarios Del Trabajo.

This is a time when we have the opportunity to prove, in addition to our patriotism, loyalty and love —our unity, not only as Filipinos but also as Legionarios. This is a time when we should stick together closer than ever befor . This is a time when we should not neglect the teachings of our Fraternal Order. This is a time when we should pool together our united efforts and work even harder, to make up for the absence of Brothers who have temporarily left us, since many of them have been and are being inducted into the U. S. Army.

Just because many of us are being called into the service, it does not mean that we should lose courage and dampen our spirit with an unpleasant thought that maybe our Fraternity would weaken and disintegrate. Such an attitude should be alien to our progressive thoughts. Despite present conditions, the LDT will remain strong or become weak only according to the way we handle the situation.

Our beloved countrymen back in the Islands—our parents, relatives, friends—fought desperately and bore the brunt of the war. We here in America are eagerly waiting for our chance to join them there. Fortunate are those who have already been called. And we whose luck has not yet come, let us do in the meantime, our utmost to maintain and preserve the noble and proud name of FILIPINO; and that we can accomplish better if we work together as a body—as Legionarios.

Let us stick to our respective Lodges, work hard and serve faithfully out of respect for the Brothers who are now with the Armed Forces of America. By doing that we do them honor. And we honor our country, our race and our Fraternity.

I beseech you all, therefore, Brothers and Sisters, to reinforce yourselves with faith, hope and courage, and with a determination that present conditions should spur us on to make our Fraternity a more useful, helpful and faithful organization—a Fraternity of patriotic men and women, a Fraternity whose members are in the service of Uncle Sam, while those who are left behind do their part just the same, by their united efforts in cooperating and collaborating with other peoples and organizations in activities leading to ultimate victory.

On top of this message, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Legionarios Del Trabajo in America, my heartiest felicitations to our great President and leader, the Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, who is also Honorary President of our Fraternal Order, on this his 65th birthday.

My fellow Legionarios, we need each other now even more than before. Let us stick together, work harder — and keep the Fraternal fires burning!

——Antonio R. Cruz,
Grand Delegate

Filipino Regiment Receives Bolos

Elaborate Military Ceremony Staged for Occasion

Three months of arduous work by a Southern California citizens' committee, seeking funds to buy bolo knives for Filipino troops, were brought to a brilliant climax last month, when the first of specially manufactured jungle fighting weapons were presented to the Second Filipino Infantry regiment at Camp Cooke.

The presentation was made by Albert Rebel, Los Angeles businessman, who has given all his time to the fund-raising campaign. As a participant in the impressive ceremonies, Mr. Rebel addressed the Filipino regiment both in English and in Tagalog, the official Filipino language.

Receiving the bolos for the Second Infantry was Col. Charles L. Clifford, regimental commanding officer, while later ceremonies included presentations by Mr. Rebel to 18 platoon commanders in the regiment.

On hand as personal representative of Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, was Major General Basilio J. Valdez, chief of staff of the Philippine Army and secretary of national defense for the Philippines.

Accompanying Mr. Rebel on the trip to Camp Cooke for the program were Charles P. Bayer, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the drive for bolo knife funds; Ray Rauen, vice-president and general manager of the United States Spring and Bumper Co., manufacturer of the bolo knives; Dr. Marvel Beem, past district governor of Rotary International; H. W. Bragg, official of the Union Oil Company; and Lowell Arnold, secretary of the Rotary Club of El Monte.

The drive for funds to buy bolo knives for presentation to the Filipino soldiers started out as a quiet project among a small group of Los Angeles businessmen but has now focused national attention on an achievement in civilian contribution to the war effort and to international goodwill.

The Filipin

Among women of the Far East the Filipino woman has long been known as the most advanced and most progressive. In fact, socially and legally, she enjoys all the rights and privileges of the modern American or British woman.

It would be interesting to know how Filipino women are actually reacting toward the Japanese, who presume to be preparing the Philippines for independence, in the light of the Nipponese attitude toward women. If the Japanese have any intention of undermining the Filipino woman's position in society and the home, they are in for a hard and probably losing fight because the Filipino woman is very jealous of her rights and privileges. The Japanese can never relegate the Filipino woman to the servile status of women in Japan.

"The old style Japanese who loudly proclaim to the world the superiority of Japan's 'spiritual civilization' are neither polite nor gentlemanly in the Western sense, they are merely ceremonious and formal," says Freda Utley in her book **Japan's Feet of Clay.** "In the streets women carry packages and luggage whilst their men walk in front unburdened. Any man who treats his wife with consideration is regarded as a dangerous radical or at best a crank.

"It is of course above all with regard to the treatment of women that Japan has retained her Asiatic moeurs. Both social customs and the laws keep woman in subjection and give her a status only one degree removed from slavery. The Japanese woman has no legal personality, no social or political rights; she can be sold to a factory or a brothel by a legal contract signed by her father or husband or other male guardian, she can be divorced without cause at the will of her husband; a married woman has no property rights, and no rights over her children. Women are forbidden by law to join a political party and by social custom from going to places of entertainment with their husbands, from dancing or from any social intercourse with the other sex. Yet whilst women remain subject to a medical or patriarchal code which deprives them of all liberty, they are exposed to all the brutality of the early forms of capitalist exploitation. They may not enjoy the social or political rights of men but they have to earn their living side by side with men in offices and factories and farms."

In sharp contrast to the Japanese woman's status of semi-slavery is that of the Filipino woman. Says Dr. Maria Paz Mendoza-Guazon, M.D., D.T.M., one of the foremost woman leaders in the Philippines, in her book **The Development and**

Miss Carmen Llamas, a graduate of the University of Southern California

Progress of the Filipino Women, written in 1928:

"Today we find Filipino women as managers of large farms and sugar plantations, and as heads of business firms dealing in textiles and native cloths, jewelry, embroideries,

Teresita de Joya in typical Balintawak dress.

pawnshops, rice and foodstuffs, bakeries, real estate. Women are also engaged in the transportation business.

"The retail business in native and foreign fruits on the markets of this city is controlled by a woman. The largest three institutions of learning for women are managed by women, as are also some of the ladies' dormitories."

More women are engaged in the teaching profession than men. There are hundreds of woman lawyers, doctors, pharmacists, dentists, social

Miss Acuna was selected "Miss Philipp of 1930, in the Annual Nation-wide

workers, architects, artists, journalists and engineers.

To the Filipinos, this is not an unusual state of affairs. Before the coming of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, the women enjoyed total equality with the men. Even then a married woman could dispose of her property without her husband's consent. A married woman in the District of Columbia could not do so until 1926. The pre-Spanish Filipino woman could become the head of her community if she had the ability.

lo Woman

Spanish rule modified the status of the Filipino woman. Her position in society was relegated to that of the woman of Spain. She became more and more a woman in the home and rarely ventured outside without escort.

ines" and Manila Carnival Queen
eauty and Popularity Contest.

During the American regime Filipino women recovered all the rights and privileges they possessed in pre-Spanish days. In 1933 Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy signed the woman's suffrage bill, for which the Filipino women had long fought. Since then many women have been elected municipal councilors, mayors and members of the provincial board. Just before the Japanese invasion women were elected to the national legislature.

Filipino women excelled in all sports. The women's golf and tennis champions of the Philippines have long been Filipinos. They used to meet the champions of other countries. Many Filipino women have won international fame on the stage, radio and screen.

Luisa Marasigan, former "Miss Philippines" and Manila Carnival Queen

The Filipino man has always regarded his wife with great respect. The wife has always been the treasurer and auditor of the family funds.

Mrs. Catherine S. Cruz, wife of the Grand Delegate of the LDT; president of the Filipina Athletic Club of Stockton.

In the Battle of the Philippines, Filipino women served with the armed forces as nurses and in other auxiliary capacities. The heroism of Filipino nurses is now part of the history of Bataan and Corregidor. Today, under the Japanese occupation, it is certain that women of the Philippines are pillars of strength, holding together family life and keeping alive the traditions of freedom—preparing for the day of liberation.

Book of Poems For Cat Lovers

Miss Lynn Hamilton, California poet, whose home is in Pomona, is engaged in a project of an unusual nature. She is compiling an anthology of verses concerning cats. She proposes to publish this in book form sometime after the war is over. It will be called "SOPHISTICATS," with the sub-title, "Poems for Cat Lovers—from Every State in the Union and Beyond the Seven Seas".

In her letter to the editor of The OBSERVER Miss Hamilton says: "I am having difficulty contacting writers from other nations—especially now that the war interferes with communications. If you know any writers who do verse, please rope them in. I would especially like to have some poems in other languages with English translations. I have French poems from the classics but no modern ones. I suppose if this anthology was composed of war poems more would be interested, but I'm weary of fighting and killing . . . Am a cat lover myself and as there are so many dog lovers I decided I would do my bit for the cat. I would like to see the book go into other countries after the war for all people who like cats . . . and am anxious to have the Philippines represented in this collection of poems.

Among the authors whose verses will be included in the volume are Oliver Wendell Holmes, George Stirling, Algernon and Edwin Markham. Modern poems will be those of Don Blanding, Gillet Burgess, Berton Braley, Sophie Kerr, and many other well-known present--day writers.

In order to make contact with poets in foreign countries, Miss Hamilton is writing to the editors of foreign newspapers and magazines. She will welcome suggestions from readers who may be able to put her in touch with foreign poets.

When the Lights Go On Again

By Marjorie Paton Espanol, Associate Editor

The currently popular song, "When The Lights Go On Again," promises a pleasant picture of life and love after the war. So do the war slogans which urge us to "Fight for the American Way of Living" and "Buy Bonds to maintain the American Standard". All the economists—would-be and professional —have their erudite craniums together for the purpose of mapping out a post-war Utopia.

Probably, to most of us, the promise of peace means the lifting of various restrictions which now inhibit our lives; porterhouse steaks will miraculously re-appear on our menus; tires will again screech as the younger set swish around corners on three wheels; paying speed tickets will again enter our budgets; co-eds will no longer ration dates; "cokes" will be guzzled by the quart.

In other words, we expect a general "as you were" condition to appear. We forgot that after a great crisis, such as we face now, the pendulum of events must swing forward—not back.

Not so long ago we passed thru another national crisis—the depression. Long faces accompanied mournful chants across the land as sighs rose for "the good old days of '27 and '28" when Wall Street suckers became millionaires overnight—on paper. We weathered the depression via the New Deal course. Prosperity slowly returned, not in paper wealth to the tune of heavy installment purchases, but in the solid sense of security to the masses.

In other words, after the panic of depression, prosperity did return. But the "good old days" were gone and vanished into the limbo of eternity.

Today we are pegged up in full gear, living every second round the clock, riding on our nerve, working too long and too hard, worrying too much. We know that the boys on the battlefronts face the real punishment of war in its most hideous form. We at home try to outwit our imaginations by lashing ourselves to a feverish pitch of work. We dare not stop to think even for an instant lest we glimpse the truth too clearly.

Some day the war will be over. Some day there will be peace on earth. Some day our boys — brothers, husbands, fathers, sweethearts —will come home.

And some day our jobs will be finished at the shipyards, in the aircraft factories, in the munitions plants, in all the thousand and one institutions that furnish implements of war.

And the day our jobs are finished our pay checks stop.

What comes then? What then happens to those of us who now have more spending money than we have ever known before? In what place in the sun will the expatriated Filipinos find themselves when the bells of peace toll?

Thousands of the Filipinos who return will be American citizens elevated from a vague status as aliens to men who have learned the truths of democracy the hard way—via blood and sweat and agonizing pain. Will these returning heroes, conscious of their new dignity and responsibility, be satisfied to again be relegated to the stations of bus boys and cooks and general servants?

Will they continue to be called "boys" or will some great liberated minds kindly refer to them as "men"?

I have talked to many Filipino soldiers about their plans after the war. I have seen many of them transformed by a chevron on the sleeve from play boys into serious-minded men. With very few exceptions they all like Army life. They like the routine of hard work, heavy eating, regular hours of sleeping. Hundreds of them were on the brink of physical and moral disaster when the Army herded them off the streets.

The contrast between the pre-war Filipino and the specimen of today is almost as sharp as the contrast remarked by Frederic S. Marquardt in his book, "Before Bataan And After," in which he compares the attitude of the people in the Islands under Spanish rule and after thirty years under the United States. He states that "by 1942 the Filipinos had traveled so far . . . toward self-respect that he not only looked the Jap in the eye. He spit in his eye."

None of the Filipinos I have questioned expect to return to their former jobs. In other words, as a class, they are through as "servants". They gladly bequest that status to any other minority group that will accept it.

Many of them have been initiated into the mysteries of mechanism in the Army. They expect to turn their knowledge into useful trades later. Those in the defense plants have also learned trades. They have also learned to enjoy the "feel" of money in their pockets. The pittances they received in their old jobs no longer appeal to them.

After the war they expect to go into competition with American labor, joining the long queues of thousands of others forced out of work.

Among those thousands there may be some who will remember there is a little country which they fought to liberate. They may foresee that out of its shattered barrios cities will rise, that from Malacanang Palace a great flag will proudly wave, a symbol of a free nation at peace.

It will take great courage and hard work to re-build the Philippines. The dead will have given them courage while Army discipline will have toughened them to hard work.

These then will be the real heroes after the war. These shall earn monuments from their fellow men; To those brave enough to live — for the Philippines. They along can proudly say, "This is OUR land!"

The population of the Philippines (18,000,000) is greater than that of any country in the Western Hemispere, except the United States, Brazil and Mexica. Its land area (115,600 square miles) is greater than that of the British Isles.

★ ★ ★

Filipinos settled in America about 1710. They arrived in Louisiana, and were known as Malays, but their descendants today still claim to be Filipinos. One of their settlements, not far from New Orleans, has long been known as Manila Village.

★ ★ ★

The Philippine flag was turned upside down on December 8, 1941, when the Japanese attacked. By law, the flag is flown with the bule on top in time of peace, and the red in time of war.

Soldiers Hold Festive Day

The dance and **lechonada** party of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Filipino Infantry, at the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Camp Roberts, on Sunday, the first of this month, was a rave success. It was an all-day al fresco affair and the attendance of more than six hundred people — soldiers and civilians — was the biggest crowd ever assembled at any gathering of Filipinos and their American friends so far this year anywhere in the State.

Starting with a mass at the Mission San Antonio, at 11:30 in the morning, the party retreated to the picnic grounds to partake of the **lechon** whetted with soft drinks—and, oh, yes, some beer, too! The hosts—the soldiers, you know (as if you didn't know) were too much in a hurry to dance; so, the **baboy** was no sooner chewed and the drinks no sooner licked from the bottles than the 1st Filipino Infantry orchestra struck—and a-dancing most of the lads and the lassies went! (Lads, that day, meant soldiers).

Interpolating the dances was a well prepared program participated in by such songstresses as the Misses Mary Alice Espiritu and Frances Begley of San Francisco, petite Martha Braga of Stockton, Consuelo Gacer of Lodi, Dolores Catalia of Oakland and Pacita Todtod of San Jose; and singers Pfc. Vicente Serna and Pvt. Rustico Yparraguirre; everyone sang solos. Exhibition dances were performed by the Misses Betty Paredes of San Francisco and Virginia Garcia of Oakland (the latter a hula-hula), with Al Nepumoceno tapping for the Army. Stanley Orbeta played a guitar solo and Pvt. A. Baldonedo a violin solo.

Speeches, of course, there were—by S/Sgt. Sergio V. Solidarios, who was in the finance committee and one of the hardest workers for the event; Capt. Abdon Llorente, Major Talman C. Budd and Lt. Col. Geo. L. Mann.

One of the features of the day was athletics. The Filipina Athletic Club of Stockton, invited thru their manager, Catherine S. Cruz, went there to conquer the soldiers—and the soldiers conquered the girls! The FAC suffered its first defeat in softball—at the very hands of their soldier boys! But they came back —the charmfuls came back—to amazon the bold hearts in volleyball to the tune of 31 to 27!

FLOWERS of the RACE

Rosie Mascardo

This daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gil Mascardo is a remarkable singer. So say the people who have heard Rosie Mascardo. She is a senior at Mountain View High School and is usually asked to take part in the school programs.

She is now eighteen. Because of her singing she is one of the popular students in school. And she is a good singer, too. She is a member of the Red Cross and helps also in Welfare work both in school and outside.

Born in Honolulu, on August 8, 1925, her parents took her to California and finally settled down at Mountain View where Rosie grew to be the sweet little damsel that she is now. After graduation she plans to take a commercial course.

On August 7, her many friends in Mountain View and nearby places celebrated her birthday and made a festive day of it, ending in dancing at night. Needless to say, Rosie sang a number of songs, and the piece she sang best was an old-time favorite, "I'll Get By (as long as I have you)". An admirer countered by singing, "You'd Be So Nice To Come Home To."

Rosie is a bright student and her parents and friends are proud of her.

Three special Greyhound buses were chartered by the Army boys to transport invited friends from San Francisco, Stockton and Salinas. It was a big day—a fiesta for the hermit (?) Khaki-clads. What a morale builder! — everybody yessed. A few more feastive events like that ere the boys leave for the pleasant job of killing Japs and each Filipino soldier's quota of Japs to kill will be augmented many fold.

The officers of the Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Company are Lt. Col. George L. Mann, Commanding Officer; Major Talman C. Budd, Executive Officer; Capt. Abdon Llorente, Adjutant; 1st Lt. Wayne R. Rader, Intelligence Officer; Capt. Joseph L. Grill, Operations and Training; and 1st Lt. Emmett C. Cochran, Supply Officer.

The ILOILO CIRCLE, Inc.

Officers and members of the Iloilo Circle, Inc. Left to right: Amado R. Pasquin, Maximino Landrero, Wenceslao Pineda, Delfin Suarez (all members of the Board of Directors); Salvador Horlador, auditor; Esperidion Suarez, assistant treasurer; Roque Araniador, treasurer; Cecilio Estante, vice-president; Federico D. Luntao, president; Vicente Provido, secretary; Federico Travilla, assistant to secretary; Delfin Estante, Salvador Estante, sergeants-at-ars; Dioscoro Hornada, adviser; Honorio Aguilar, Joaquin Estrella, Vicentico Araniador (members Board of Directors); Placido Palmejar, chaplain.

THE ILOILO CIRCLE

The Iloilo Circle had an interesting beginning. It was early in 1938, when Stockton Filipinos were making preparations to welcome the late Francisco Varona on his first official visit to Stockton ,that the natives of the province of Iloilo bethought themselves of going even a bit further than the community; they planned to stage a salo-salo

Federico D. Luntao

(get-together dinner) party for the noted labor leader, himself being an Ilongo also.

Nine Iloilo natives got into an informal discussion about the proposed dinner. It materialized on March 12, 1938, after the one, sponsored by the community, was held. And it turned out to be quite a success, too. Elated by that, the nine were joined by many other Ilongos present at the party and on that same night they organized themselves into a new society—the Iloilo Circle. Ernesto Dalipe was elected president. Within a short time the Circle was incorporated as a non-profit organization.

Election of officers is yearly. Placido D. Lazaro was elected president for 1939. He was succeeded by Benito Dalipe, 1940. On December 25, 1941, election day, Federico D. Luntao became president. Last Christmas Day he was reelected. Mr. Luntao is also a member of MABINI Lodge 610, LDT, and foreman of the K. R. Nutting Company. He believes in food as one of the chief means of winning this war.

At present the Iloilo Circle, Inc. is about the biggest and strongest provincial organization of Filipinos in the United States. There are branches in Los Angeles, Chicago and other cities but they are not so active as the mother group in Stockton.

It can always be relied upon when it comes to civic and patriotic movements. It has contributed much to the war effort and is constantly doing so. It took active part in the big drive for War Relief Fund in Stockton, early in 1942; the Annual Red Cross Drive; and the big Bond Drive, sponsored by the Filipino Community of Stockton, last September.

The Circle maintains its club headquarters on South Hunter St. One of the big events the Filipinos of Stockton are eagerly awaiting is the Autumn Dance of the Circle. It will be on Saturday night, September 4, at Eagles Hall. From all indications, it will have a record attendance because prexy Luntao and his committee who have been inviting the young Filipinas in the city and neighboring places, have been receiving assurances of their presence.

"It will be a night worth remembering," says Mr. Luntao. "How could anyone help remembering it when glamour prevades the atmosphere within the hall!"

MANILA POST

(Continued from page 7)

vice-commander; Emilio Gutierrez, 2nd vice-commander; Alex S. Capas, past commander (in the absence of Nick Buenaventura who went to the U. S. Army); Leo E. Santiago, adjutant (re-elected); Gorgonio N. Riofaco, finance officer (re-elected); Amador K. Agcaoili, chaplain; Felipe Alogado, sergeant-at-arms.

Elected delegates to the State Convention at San Francisco, August 16-17-18, were Johnny Samson, Alex S. Capas, Julian Sales, Emilio Gutierrez. Alternates: G. N. Riofaco, F. Alogado, Ponciano Lachica, Claudio Martin.

Through the initiative of Commander Samson, the Manila Post 464, with the cooperation of the USO, maintains a Service Men's Club (USO), at 819 Temple Street. There are writing desks, magazines and stationery, all free to men in uniform; or their friends could play the piano, or listen to radio music and broadcasts. It is open every day until midnight.

Goza Is Padrino After All ! !

The long delayed christening of the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Dangaran of Kingsburg finally materialized on Monday, July 5, in Stockton. The boys were christened Robert Daniel (elder son) and Gilbert Patrick Dangaran.

Marianito Pedro Goza and Conrado Perocho were the godfathers and Mrs. Catherine S. Cruz the

The Dangaran children: Bobby, Ronnie, Gilbert, Loretta

godmother, of Gilbert, while Alfredo Osano and Loy Adaza were the godfathers and Miss Pacita Braga the godmother, of Robert. Because Mr. Goza, who is with the U. S. Merchant Marine (long over ten years), had to leave that afternoon to catch his ship at San Francisco, he could not wait till the church ceremonies were over; so he was proxied by his good friend, Federico D. Luntao, president of the Iloilo Circle of Stockton. It was Mr. Goza who asked Al Dangaran and his wife Phyllis to wait for him till he could have several days off from his ship and thus, with his close friends, espouse the baptism of the two children.

He rushed back to San Francisco that afternoon, but took care of the enormous expenses for the big dining and dancing party at an exclusive eatery in the city, following the baptism at a Catholic Church. There were many guests at the party, among whom was Miss Pauline Ventura, 17 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felipe Ventura of San Fernando.

The Dangarans have two other children: Loretta Yvonne, and another son, Ronald Alfonso. Mr. Dangaran is a prominent farm contractor in Kern County, and is an active member of the MABINI Lodge 610, LDT.

The Filipina Club of Stockton

Front row, left to right: Laling Valderrama, Pacita Braga, Catherine Cruz, manager and coach; Lil' Norma Suarez, mascot; Consuelo Gacer, Helen Magpayo, Adeline Dalipe.

Second row: Susanna Caballero, Angelina Revelar, Brigida Nava, Norma Bantillo, captain; Eleanor Andrino.

Last row: Rosie Gesulga, Catherine Florita, Helen Nava, Rosie Tancay, Nancy Bayhon, Irene Tapurco, Eleanor Valdevia.

Absent from the picture: Constance Marcigan and Virginia Estabillo.

A. E. D's

SPORTICLES

Filipina Athletic Club

In Stockton the Filipino girls are doing a great deal in the contribution to the war effort. They help in War Bond campaigns, take part in civic and patriotic programs and activities, and most of them even work on the farms and in defense industries, especially now that it is vacation time. The time of their prime life is ever so occupied.

And so they are buoyant, blithe and bright—alert and attractive — fair and sweet to behold! (You don't believe it?—o. k., take a gander at their pix on the opposite page.)

Less than a year ago, Mrs. Catherine S. Cruz organized the Filipina Athletic Club, membered by nearly all of the youthful eyefulls of Stockton. Since then they excelled in nearly all kinds of athletics and at present the FAC is about the strongest sports organization of females in the north. And the membership is increasing still.

During the Filipino Inter-Community Conference, July 1-4 at Stockton, these girls once more proved their athletic prowess by defeating the highly-tauted Oakland girls in both softball and volley ball. In softball the score was 14 to 2, with the Stocktonites registering four home runs to Oakland's one. The home team "Babe Ruths" were Constance "Connie" Marcigan (2 home runs), Adeline "Paddy" Dalipe (1) and Rosie "Babe" Tancay.

Norma Bantillo, captain and one of the pitchers of team, is an all-around athlete, often likened to the forld-famous Babe Didrickson (now Mrs. George Zaharias). Irene Tapurco, the other pitcher and a volley ball player, is also a star performer. The players and the rooters say: "We're always sure of victory as long as Nor and Iree are in the game".

Catherine "Nene" Cruz, president of the club and general manager and coach of the teams, is an athlete of no mean ability herself. She was a star ball player in Honolulu a few years back; and when an All-Hawaii Team was formed to play with the invading girls' team from the mainland, she was one of the topnotchers selected. She can play in any position, but she does best in 2nd base. She was also a member of the Champion All-Girl Team of Long Beach, before she moved with her husband to Stockton.

The trophies the Club won during the Inter-Community Conference games were the Elizalde Trophy (second from left in the picture) for the team gathering the highest points in all games; and the Softball and Volleyball Trophy (smaller one), donated by William Lagrimas and Gene Humalon. The first trophy, donated by Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde, is to be contested for yearly; and the team that wins it two years in succession retains it permanently.

Federico D. Luntao, president, and Amado R. Pasquin, member, of the Iloilo Circle, Inc., of Stockton, were donors of the complete outfit to the team: balls, bats, gloves, etc.

The other officers of the Filipina Athletic Club of Stockton are Consuelo Gacer, secretary; Pacita Braga, treasurer; and Natividad (Natti) Gacer, adviser.

BILLY HUNEFELD

Some day the citizens and residents of Stockton would hold a testimonial get-together for Billy Hunefeld in recognition of his contribution to the City of Stockton and adjacent places in the world of sports. For sports is a great morale builder and encourages healthful and progressive living.

Mr. Hunefeld is one of the successful promoters of wrestling in the country. He has been at it, continuously, for more than ten years. To fare so well in this kind of business steadily in that length of time proves the ability of the man in making the right matches, booking "naturals," pitting the right sock-hiss-and-groan gentlemen — gentlemen good and "dirty"—against each other. Else his customers would be disappointed and lose the address of the Civic Auditorium. But they always find it—Hunefeld has habitated them to go there weekly.

His shows last month were all good houses—four weeks in a row. Manlapig, Schanabel, Ted Cox, The French "Angel," world female champeen Mildred Burke and other mat luminaries, are on Mr. Hunefeld's bookings. Cox, I observe, is the most popular—because he is the "dirtiest gentleman" in the squared ring. The dirtier, the merrier—the better chance to improvise the vocal chords of the cash customers as they BOOH! him.

All this month and next Billy Hunefeld's cards include topnotchers. Farm workers, shipyard workers, factory and office employees all find relaxation as they witness the tactics and antics of the super suffermen.

PLAYERS and the GAMES THEY PLAY

(See picture on opposite page)

(1—indicates softball; 2—volleyball 3—tennis; 4—ping-pong; 5—badminton)

ANDRINO, Eleanor	**Ely** (1-2), left fielder
BANTILLO, Norma	**Nor**—Captain, all games; pitcher
BAYHON, Nancy	**Nan** (4-5)
BRAGA, Pacita	**Pat** (1-2), 3rd base
CABALLERO, Susanna	**Sussie** (substitute player)
CRUZ, Catherine	**Nene**—manager and coach
DALIPE, Adeline	**Paddy** (1-2), right fielder
ESTABILLO, Virginia	**Ginger** (5)
FLORITA, Catherine	**Tally** (substitute player)
GACER, Consuelo	**Connie** (2)
GESULGA, Rosie	**Gus** (substitute player)
MAGPAYO, Helen	**Lena** (1-2-3), 1st base
MARCIGAN, Constance	**Duchess** (1-3), center fielder; 2 base
NAVA, Brigida	**Birdie** (1-2), catcher; 2nd base
NAVA, Helen	**Lena** (1-2-4), 3rd base
REVELAR, Angelina	**Angie** (1-2), shortsop
SUAREZ, Norma	**Babe**—mascot
TANCAY, Rosie	**Babe** (1-2), catcher
TAPURCO, Irene	**Iree** (1-2), pitcher
VALDERRAMA, Regalada	**Laling** (1-4-5)
VALDEVIA, Eleanor	**Ely** (substiute player)

Koetters-Krause Wedding

Mrs. Koetters, formerly buyer for a large Department Store in Chicago.

The buxon and charming Miss Louise Krause, formerly of Chicago, and tall, statuesque Joseph Koetters of San Jacinto, were married last April 28, at St. Anthony's Catholic Church, San Jacinto. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Mackey.

News of the nuptials, however, did not reach the couple's friends in Los Angeles until just recently.

According to a San Jacinto newspaper, the bride looked even more charming in her pink lace and chiffon gown and a pink picture hat. She carried a bridal boquet of Cecil Brunner roses. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawk were best man and matron of honor.

After the wedding the couple and their friends retreated to the home of the bride's parents where a reception was held. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Adams, Mrs. Alice C. Mathers; Mrs. W. H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Pomeroy, Mrs. C. F. Jensen and the bridegroom's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Koetters and their children, Mary Lou and Virginia of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Koetters will make their home in Hemet.

The standard time zones in the United States are Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific.

★ ★ ★

Henry: "My dear, I really don't think you can ever teach that dog to obey you."

Mrs. Henry: "Nonsense, darling. Just remember how obstinate you were when we were first married."

FARMER and MUSICIAN

Johnny Florendo

Johnny Florendo is a farmer now. Fight fans around this region will remember him as a tough fighting featherweight trying to make a niche for himself in fistiana. That was in 1931-34, and "Filipino Tornado" was his nom de guerre. He had more than 30 fights, all professional.

"But my heart was not in it," he said. He knew there was no future in it. He scanned the examples of Filipino fighters, champions and near champions. All of them, with the exception of the late Dencio Cabanela and Pancho Villa, did not fare so well, in fact, many turned out to be bums.

He left cauliflower alley before it was too late. What he made in the ring was only about enough to pay for bills in "normalizing" his ears and nose. Then he took up music lessons; and farming. Nearly ten years of hard work on the farm and earnest study in music showed good results. Now he is a member of the Manila Swingsters, playing the saxophone. When he has spare time he spends it in swimming. Some people remark that Johnny looks sorta like Phil Harris?

"But farming is my line," he declares. "Food is a vital factor in this war and the major part of the battle on the home front is on the farm."

Florendo is a native of Naguilian, La Union. He is a member of NOLI ME TANGERE Lodge 516, LDT.

He works on the farm and plays with the Manila Swingsters evenings when the orchestra is engaged.

HAIRCUTS FOR EXACTING PEOPLE

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From Soldier to Farmer

Pedro Jasmin

Recently released from the U. S. Army, Pedro Jasmin is now producing food for the men in Uncle Sam's forces and our Allies. He is employed at a farm in Woodbridge, a few miles from Stockton.

Mr. Jasmin was living in San Francisco when he was inducted last year. He was 2nd Worshipful Master of NOLI ME TANGERE Lodge 516, LDT, of that city. When he left the army, where he was a sergeant, 2nd Filipino Infantry, at Camp Cooke, he received a high commendation from both the battalion commander and his company commander for his efficiency and thoroughness in executing commands.

He was sergeant-instructor and was put in charge of recruits of the 2nd Filipino Infantry. He was the recipient of several gifts during the "despedida" party given in his honor.

At 20 a young man's big problem is how to make women fall for him; a few years later, it is how to prevent them from landing him — Helen Rowland.

Wanted – Now!

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Bens' Bundle of Joy

Phillip Christopher Ben, Jr.

This little bundle of joy is the first offspring of Phillip Ben and his wife Estella. And his name is Phillip Christopher Ben, Jr. Master Phillip was born last March 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben were married at Anaheim in May, 1942. Phillip was a resident of Atascadero, while the wife was the popular Miss Estella Abarquez of Placentia, just a few miles from Anaheim. She was the principal of the adorable "Abarquez Trio", popularly known in the Southland as "The Filipino Andrews Sisters".

The Bens have bought a home of their own in Atascadero where they expect to reside indefinitely. They are at present in Stockton visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Antonio R. Cruz.

Says Mrs. Ben: "Maybe we are overly enthusiastic about Junior, but Phil and I are centering a great deal of our planning for the future on him. He is the cutest little darling thing, isn't he?"

This little bundle of joy is the cutest little darling thing, sure he is!

Riches only adorn the home, but virtue adorns the person.

★ ★ ★

Doctor: "My dear madam, there is nothing the matter with you—you only need a rest."

Patient: "But, doctor, just look at my tongue."

Doctor: "It needs a rest, too, madam."

★ ★ ★

Of course, no man understands a woman! Any man who professes to understand woman is either a guileful liar or a clairvoyant. — Helen Rowland.

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All Kinds of Farm Labor

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Stockton, California

New Aircraft Carrier Is Named Bataan

Indicative of the great pride the United States entertains for the heroism displayed by Americans and Filipinos in the Battle of the Philippines, the latest aircraft carrier launched by the Navy was named after Bataan, according to the Philippine Office of Special Services. The U. S. S. Bataan was the first American aircraft to be named after a World War II campaign.

"No ship bears a more illustrious name," said Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in his message to President Manuel L. Quezon informing him of the new warship's launching at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden, New Jersey. "The U. S. S. Bataan commemorates a campaign that has become a symbol of the fortitude and endurance of free men in the face of overwhelming odds. It has a rendezvous with destiny that shall not be denied. I know that you and your brave people will join with all Americans in wishing the Bataan and the men who will sail in her Godspeed and good hunting."

President Quezon replied to Secretary Knox:

"I am delighted to learn of the launching of the United States aircraft carrier Bataan. The valor of the American and Filipino fighting men who battled through the long months on Bataan will serve as an inspiration to the men of this fine new ship. To the people of the Philippines, who live only for the day of victory and liberation, the Bataan will be a symbol of the inevitable defeat of Japan. Our fighting comradeship was sealed in the foxholes of Bataan, and hallowed forever in the shallow graves of that bloodstained bit of land. Today our hearts go with the men who built this ship, with the sailors who will man her, and with the aviators who will take off from her flight deck. In the name of the Filipino people, I extend to all of them my most fervent wishes for good fortune and speedy victory."

Vice-President Sergio Osmena, accompanied by his daughter Maria and Col. Manuel Nieto, represented the Philippines and President Quezon at the launching ceremonies. Mis Osmena acted as maid of honor to the sponsor, Mrs. George D. Murray, wife of the Rear Admiral Commandant of the United States Naval Air Training Station at Pensacola, Florida.

Sign Painting Is Big Business

In Los Angeles sign painting is certainly big business. At least to Frank Sandoval who made it so himself. Frank, brilliant, suave and debonair, is an artist of no mean ability. He has weilded the brush for many, many a year.

About a decade ago Mr. Sandoval had his establishment called "Frank's Signs." It was still depression time, nevertheless he fared well. Few years following he had more business than he could take care of.

"The whole Main Street is mine!" Frank Sandoval released the statement et al. Good artists—of the Sandoval standard—were hard to find. With Frank not just any sign painter would do; he's got to be an expert to join the Sandoval clan.

At present Mr. Sandoval has his studio named "Olvera Signs," located at 604 North Main Street. And with his partner, R. Morin, and an expert assistant, they are now able to fill up orders promptly and satisfactorily.

Frank is a veteran of World War 1. He was with the U. S. Navy. He and his wife Margaret (Inday) are always dependable when it comes to helping in the civic and patriotic movements of Filipinos in Los An-

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Across the Editor's Desk . . . . . .

Issuing the Philipine-American OBSERVER in its new form merely answers the numerous and repeated suggestions of readers and friends, all to the same effect, that it be turned into a magazine.

Since its inception the OBSERVER has been a tabloid, except in 1937 when it came out in standard newspaper size; then reverted to tabloid.

The magazine form is satisfactory to me. A publication that does not come out oftener than once a month should be issued in magazine form. The OBSERVER came out fortnightly when it was in tabloid. Except, of course, when the paper is big like the Philippines Star Press which I am also editing in Los Angeles; it is of regular newspaper size, 14 to 16 pages each issue. Publisher B. G. Aquino is justified in putting it out only once a month. The Star Press, by the way, is one of the most consistent Filipino papers in the country, having been on the field for more than ten years.

This is the initial number of the OBSERVER in magazine form. And I shall keep it that way. I have domiciled its main office in Stockton because at the present time Stockton has the biggest Filipino population in the United States. Los Angeles, up to three years ago, was the U. S. Philippine capital, in point of population. Now it is Stockton and in all likelihood it will keep its Filipino residents here even long after this war is over.

I have been visiting Stockton for well nigh two years now, at times sojourning here for as long as four or five days, and during those visits I had occasions to be with well-known Filipinos, nearly all of them farmers and businessmen, and I have been prevailed upon to resume my publication here or start a new one.

Of course, I would not start a new one. The OBSERVER has been a fine publication, if I may say it, and it seems to be the logical mouthpiece for the thousands of Filipinos not only of Stockton but also of other parts of the United States.

The OBSERVER'S slogan is "The Champion of Filipino Welfare and Square Deal". This magazine commits itself to that, will live up to that slogan. This is an independent organ, has no axe to grind, bound to no political group, controlled by no "big shot" or clique.

This number has been prepared in such a short time—nine days to be exact—and in such a hurry, in order to come out before the 19th; and being all alone, the work was a bit difficult. It was nonetheless a pleasure doing it, having in mind the thought that this issue is dedicated to one of the great men of the world—a man of proven statesmanship, leadership and patriotism: **Manuel L. Quezon.** This is a very humble way of showing homage and love to a man of President Quezon's greatness—but the heart that offers it is as big as the Philippines itself. It will not be inadequate for me to say that Filipinos and Americans feel the same way, as they think of him on his natal day.

Subsequent issues of this magazine will see improvements. Within its covers readers will find articles on divers subjects —economics, labor, government, social affairs, sports and the vital topics of the day—that will be valuable and interesting to read. Besides feature articles there will be a literary section, a short story when it could be obtained, a "Flowers of the Race" section, and miscellaneous things. In other words, readers will have a magazine that will not be boring to read.

The Philippine-American OBSERVER comes to Stockton with no obligations or indebtedness left behind in Los Angeles. I believe it is important to mention that. I have never solicited subscriptions, have always refused to accept them when offered, and all those that have been sent in through the mail have been returned, every one of them. This was because I was not so sure if I could keep the paper steady. When I was quite "green" in this work I accepted some subscriptions; and when I could not make a go of it due a big overhead—office, printers, phone bills clerk, postage, etc., and the subscription and ad money not turned in by solicitors —naturally, I had to discontinue the publication. But it was an honest mistake, as any fair-minded man can see. And even at that, as I look a while back, I can say that there was no harm done to anyone—except to myself, myself alone. For most of the subscriptions then were **on credit**—with most every "subscriber" hesitating to send in his remittance "until the next issue," for fear that next issue might not come out—which, of course, could not come out on the will-pay-you-next-time basis. Even Hearst, McFadden, Fawcett could not surmount that handicap in their tyro days of publishing.

My publication at that time was The Filipino Youth. When I went ahead with the P-A OBSERVER, I had my lessons and I was careful; I did not solicit subscriptions and refused to accept any, as already stated above. That is why the OBSERVER comes to Stockton with a clean slate.

This time subscriptions are in order. The P-A OBSERVER is here to stay. It is hoped that those who would like to subscribe would not put it off day after day but send it in at the first convenience they have, thus helping this magazine perform its unselfish service to the Filipinos as well as to their numerous friends and sympathizers among Americans and those of the Allied Nations.

Needless to say, the P-A OBSERVER is 100 per cent in support of Uncle Sam's war program, fully convinced that President Roosevelt and his War Cabinet are steering the wheel to ultimate Victory. Then "the lights will go on again all over the world"!

So long, folks—"See you in Manila!"

Eduardo P. Aquino

★

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CLUB
OF STOCKTON

— Through the —

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Appreciation and Thanks
To the Community of Stockton
and to the numerous friends
who have given them the
support and encour-
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activities

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efforts to render service to
our countrymen here be
crowned with success.

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DANCE OF THE ILOILO
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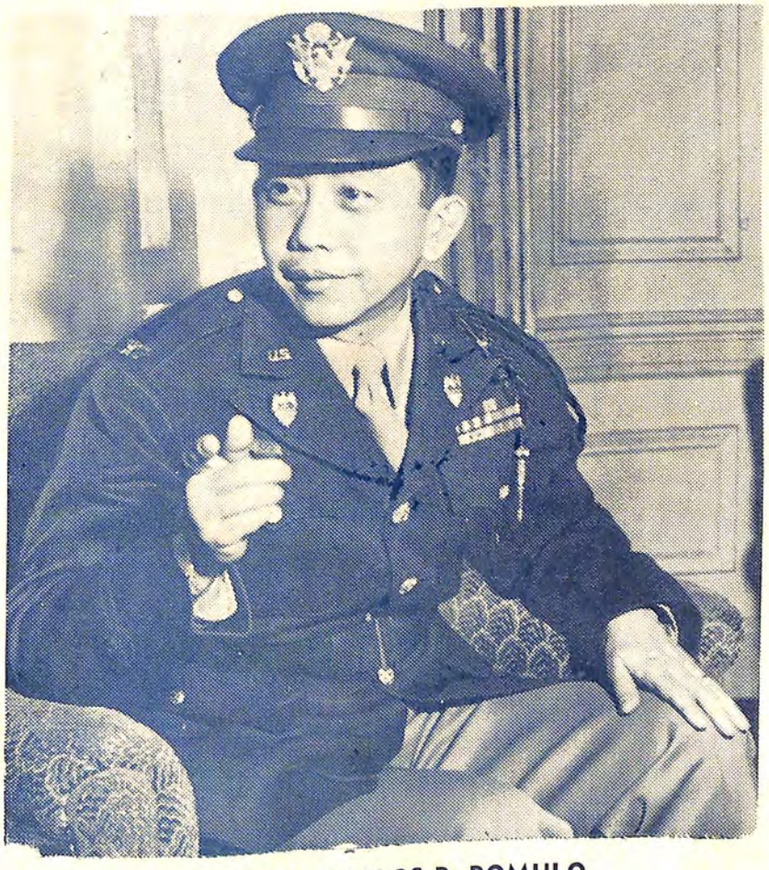
DAY NIGHT
SEPTEMBER 4th

The Philippine-American OBSERVER

. . . . . THE CHAMPION OF FILIPINO WELFARE AND SQUARE DEAL . . . . .

The New Philippine Resident Commissioner

(See Page 11)



COLONEL CARLOS P. ROMULO
. . . may leave soon to rejoin General MacArthur.

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Come . . .

LET US SEE THESE BEAUTIFUL ISLES . . . . . .

And Scenic Trips

And Films

Beautiful Pagsanjan, Province of Laguna, A Typical Philippine Town.

★

Now that the Philippines is well on its way to deliverance from the bloody hands of the Japanese, it is but proper and timely that the Americans should know about the unusual beauty with which nature has endowed those lovely isles of the Eastern Seas — lovely isles that compose the Beautiful Philippines.

To many who read this, it shall be given to learn somewhat of the loveliness of the Islands in the films. True, the cunning thief, the camera, has filched from Nature but little of the secret of her colors. But even so, the films will tell more than dull print can ever hope to portray. And with imagination, perchance those so favored will think, when they leave the cine, they have seen the Philippines.

Seen, they may have, but did they sense the magic of her? They tell of the "Call of the East," of the witchery of the Tropics. Let them come to the Philippines and they shall feel the power of the double enchantment, for a tropic and an eastern sorceress both is Filipinas.

Just when does she begin to murmur the charm that draws the stranger from other lands to her? Answer, you who have felt her spell. Was her very name enough? Did some faint whisper come to your inner ear that day the captain registered "Tropics" in his white uniform and the passengers butterflied forth at the signal from their sober, temperate zone chrysalises? Or was it when the Southern Cross lifted above the horizon or later, when the enraptured gaze turned from the moon's resplendent track across the waves to watch the phosphorescence shimmer away from the vessel's forefoot? Was it the gorgeous sunsets, rose and crimsoned broidered with gold, suffusing the azure and white of the sky above, tinging the violet and green of sea; dissolving into purples, greys, darker and darker, to be shrouded at last in the cloak of night; and the sunrises reversing the miracle of celestial splendor that no human speech, nor brush, can ever depict, that wiled you? Or did the angry lightnings from Filipinas' eyes entice while they bade you beware?

The morning breeze springs up — a caress, no more — and the palm-lined shores with their villages clustering about some grey old church and white convent, grow distinct; the coral atolls where the still waters are green as a pale emerald, the flying fish skimming over the glittering ocean, distract the attention from the purple haze of mountains deep shaded with mighty forests. At last Corregidor, stalwart sentinel at the wide harbor's mouth, the watchdogs El Fraile and El Carabao at his heels, steps into view. Down the bay, amid the shipping of many nations, glides the steamer, and the launches of the customs and quarantine nose out to sniff the stranger over. The Farola comes nearer and then the grizzled old swashbuckler, Fort Santiago, with his plain, but so serviceable, American hat—the headquarters of the U. S. Army in the Philippines.

They named Manila the Pearl of the Orient, for in the East abound the pearl clusters, the richest of its imagery for all that is pure and precious, lovely and beloved. But a ruby she is when the flame flowers of the fire-trees crown her, an emerald for her perpetual green, a turquoise for her skies; all the jewels, she and the rest of the Philippines with her. She is so colorful —the very "White Wings" on the Bagumbayan tone is as to their nether garments with the camias and hybiscus and the fire-trees. The everyday clothes of the populace titillate the color sense and when there is a procession or other festivity the effect is heady like wine. Royal purple, plum, heliotrope, mauve, magenta, solferino, scarlet, flame, geranium, cerise, salmon, pinks (there is a girl's school that turns out over a thousand strong in pink, and another that marches in cerulean blue); greens, vivid and tender; all the blues; yellow, orange, champaca; every hue, shade and tint Art has borrowed from Nature — or invented — if, indeed, she ever did invent any — blend, combine, contrast, and, where it suits their caprice, laugh defiance at each other. Of a truth

(Continued on Page 16)

Tune in on Radio Station KFI, Los Angeles, for THE PACIFIC STORY broadcast on "Manila: The Pearl of the Orient" — Sunday night, October 1. Time: Los Angeles and Southern California — 11:15; Northern California and Pacific Coast — 10:30; Chicago and Middle States — 10:30; Washington, New York and Eastern States — 11:30. Released over the Blue Network from the NBC Studios in Hollywood.

Next Topic: "The Filipino Underground." Sunday, Nov. 5, same station, same time. Don't miss it.

OSMENA PAYS TRIBUTE TO QUEZON

Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, in his first broadcast after taking the presidential oath of office paid fitting tribute to his lifelong friend, the late President Manuel L. Quezon. President Osmeña, speaking on the *March of Time* program Thursday, August 3, over the National Broadcasting Company's coast-to-coast hook up, said: "The story of Manuel L. Quezon's life is the story of a people who love freedom and are ready to sacrifice for it. He is not really dead," the President continued. "He lives in the heart of eighteen million Filipinos, and in that of every man who loves freedom."

Full text of President Osmeña's broadcast follows:

"Manuel L. Quezon's fighting heart ceased to beat at 10:05 last Tuesday morning. He died in Saranac Lake, New York, after a gallant fight against a pulmonary disease that had been sapping his vitality away these many years. Courageous to the end, he spoke the night before of how he would return to his beloved Philippines. His optimism was enhanced by the landings on Numfoor Island six hundred miles from the Philippines and the attacks on Halmahera and Palau by forces under General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz.

"The story of Manuel L. Quezon's life is the story of a people who love freedom and are ready to sacrifice for it. It is also the story of Filipino loyalty to America and the ideals for which America stands. Quezon rose in popular esteem and received more evidences of his people's confidence and trust than any countryman of his as he grew to be more and more the symbol of the Filipino struggle for independence. At the same time, he maintained his leadership because the Filipino nation knew he had an abiding faith in the sense of fairness and justice of the American people, and that when the crucial test came, his loyalty to America would not be found wanting.

"The test came in the First World War, when soon after America joined the war, Manuel L. Quezon, as President of the Senate, on behalf of his people offered to President Wilson a division of Filipinos, 25,000 strong, to fight for America on the battlefields of Europe. The test came again in the second World War when after the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, he led his people to fight by the side of America, and he himself sick as he was, joined General MacArthur in Corregidor.

"It is a real tragedy that we should lose him now. The forces of victory are on the march everywhere, in Normandy, in Poland, in Italy; the German defenses are crumbling down and the United Nations are advancing on every front. In the Pacific, with Saipan and Tinian taken, with Guam practically in American hands, with the B-29's, America's super-fortresses engaged in destroying Japanese production centers, with our beloved General MacArthur hammering at Japanese outposts three hundred miles off the Philippines, with the United States Navy in the Pacific converted into the most powerful fleet now sailing the seven seas, we are definitely on our way back to the Philippines. How tragic, indeed, that he whose every dream was to see the complete liberation of his country should pass away now when the dawn of freedom is about to break for his people!

"We will miss him, and in missing him, his memory will be our inspiration to continue in the path he has set out for us. He is not really dead. He lives in the heart of eighteen million Filipinos, and in that of every man who loves freedom. Another name has been added to the list of immortals—Manuel L. Quezon."

AP Photo from Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Carlos P. Romulo takes his oath of office as Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States on the floor of the United States Congress, August 21, from Hon. Samuel Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives (left). Congressman C. Jasper Bell (right), in his introduction of the new Commissioner to Congress, praised the work of Colonel Romulo "not only as a soldier but as a writer and educator."

Following the ceremony, Colonel Romulo was given a rising ovation from Members of Congress and visitors in the House Gallery. Officials and employees of the Commonwealth Government, high-ranking military men who had fought in the Bataan campaign, out-of-town visitors and members of the Filipino community in Washington were present.

As Resident Commissioner, Colonel Romulo will represent the Filipino people in the United States Congress.

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THE CHAMPION OF FILIPINO WELFARE AND SQUARE DEAL

OCTOBER
1944

Amado E. Dino Editor

Volume IX
Number 1

A HUMAN CREED

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the cause that lacks assistance;
For the wrong that needs resistance;
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.
—Selected.

Editorial

FOOD CAMPAIGN FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES

The most imperative need of the people of the Philippines when its repossession by the American-Philippine forces takes place is food. The time to garner foodstuffs is NOW.

In an interview with President Sergio Osmeña at his office in Washington, last August, the chief executive was emphatic in pointing to food as the first essential need of the Americans and Filipinos in the Philippines the day General Douglas MacArthur and his Filipino-American forces return there.

"There are three things that are badly needed by our people back home," President Osmeña said, "and they are, in the order of their importance, Food, Medicine and Clothing."

The foodstuffs to be obtained now generally consist of canned goods: meat, beans, fruits and vegetables of all kinds. But the important stuff for the Filipinos is RICE.

The Japanese, in their forced domination of the Islands, provide themselves with all the food obtainable there. And they send foodstuffs from the Philippines to the Japanese mainland, and to their fighting men in Manchuria, China, Thailand, Burma, and the Southwest Pacific. And the main foodstuff they take and send out is — Rice.

Rice is also the staple food of the Filipinos. In its cultivation the native farmer has an indispensable animal for his help — the Carabao. The Carabao is used in plowing and harrowing the rice fields.

During the "Battle of the Philippines" this animal was practically wiped out; and whatever carabao was left alive was taken away from the native farmer by the enemy. Deprived of this "Old Faithful," this "Old Reliable," the Filipino farmer is badly handicapped in the production of this staple product; and thus is the scarcity of rice felt more badly now than ever before in the history of the Islands.

THE OBSERVER appeals to all Filipinos in the United States, and to their American cousins, to start a Drive — NOW — for the acquisition of rice to be provided to the destitute people of the Philippines when invasion is at hand.

It suggests that Filipinos in their respective communities elect trustworthy men and women to a special "Rice Campaign Committee" whose function will be to encourage their countrymen to donate at least one sack of rice; to provide a safe storehouse to keep this foodstuff until ready for shipment to the Philippines; and to devise ways and means to acquire, after rice, other foodstuffs such as those aforementioned in this editorial.

(Warning to opportunists and racketeers: If you want to get in on this human and patriotic movement, *help and give* — instead of *help and fill your pockets.*)

THE OBSERVER also suggests to rice dealers to sell at cost price, if possible, or at the least profit, after verifying that the rice order is not for the personal use of the buyer or his friends here, but specifically for those in the Philippines; and said order to be delivered directly to the storehouse so designated.

Let us start this Rice Campaign NOW. And when invasion comes we shall have plenty of it to ship to our dear people in the Philippines.

(NOTE: Elsewhere in this issue, B. R. Alcantara, Stockton businessman and rice dealer, offers 900 or so sacks of rice he has at cost price.)

IDA N. WELLERSON

A Study in Pigmentation

DEDICATED TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE LATE MANUEL L. QUEZON, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

By Ida N. Wellerson

(This Poem won the First Prize for Poetry at the New York World's Fair, 1939.)

I gaze on far horizon,
Reflecting, deep in thought,
On man and all the Ages!
What have the Ages wrought?
The radio, the telephone,
The steamship and the plane,
Electric light and telegraph,
And artificial rain;
Machinery, photography
The sciences and arts;
All epoch-making miracles —
Devoid of human hearts!
The pyramids of Egypt,
The Sphinx of mystery,
And war and peace and valorous deeds
Far back into history,
And Bible names significant,
Of pre-historic date —
But who's the mighty genius
Who invented racial hate?
The paleface hates the negro,
The Gentile hates the Jew,
The Catholic hates the Protestant,
Though differences are few!
The Hitler czar hates everyone
Who's not of Aryan birth!
Benito Mussolini thought
He was master of the Earth!
The Fascist Mussolini
And the Nazi Hitlerite
Are working on the theory
That brutal force is right!
The laborer, the foreigner,
The Catholic and the Jew,
Are all among the victims
Of the Nazi ballyhoo!

And Justice, blind and crippled,
With sightless eyes she weeps!
The Dove of Peace attempts to fly —
But broken-winged it creeps
Into a hole to die, away
From Man's grim, sordid strife!
Behold! What radiance from afar,
So dazzling, bright with life,
On far horizon suddenly
Appears mysteriously?
An optical illusion
Or a vision fair to see?
Is it, indeed a wondrous dream,
Or bright reality?
An Inter-racial country,
From prejudices free!
And racial hate shall vanish
Forever, evermore!
And Justice shall unbind her eyes,
So blinded heretofore!
The Dove of Peace shall fly again,
With laurels, to the skies,
And worldly strife shall end in peace,
And Brotherhood shall rise!
A Universal Brotherhood,
An educated race!
One God for all — to free the world
From prejudiced disgrace!
So fear not, O you tortured ones,
The time will come at last,
When Universal Brotherhood
Bedims a hideous past!
And Malays, Turks and Russians,
And Negroes and Chinese,
And Christians, Jews, Mohammedans,
Will join their hands in Peace!

READ — the article on *The Wellersons* — Dr. and Mrs. Max Wellerson — of New York, in the November issue of THE OBSERVER. It will be worth your while to know this very splendid and internationally-known couple in the world of music. Mrs. Wellerson herself is a poet and author, besides being a noted musician like her husband.

Quezon, The Apostle of Philippine Nationalism

By Diosdado M. Yap
Editor and Publisher, "Bataan" Magazine

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

When Manuel Luis Quezon, president of the Philippine government-in-exile, died on August 1, 1944, a career ended that stretched from a thatched-roof hut in the remote Luzon village of Baler to the mahogany halls of Malacanang Palace in Manila. He died peacefully after a long siege of illness hardly the kind of death his adventurous life forecast.

Few Americans who read of Quezon's death realized that one of the great champions of liberty, one of the few men who became a part of his people and his people a part of him, had passed away from the earth. Quezon was known in the capitals of the world, but few of the plain people of the earth, outside his native Philippines, knew of his colorful life or had heard of his dynamic speeches. Away from his native land, he maintained a reserve befitting the leader of a free people.

Although in virtual retirement and half-hidden from the public prints by the news of the global war, Quezon's last days were filled with as many expressions burning with a love of liberty as were those he echoed through the mountains of the Philippine back-country when he fought for freedom from the Americans at the side of General Emilio Aguinaldo, the spiritual heir of Dr. Jose Risal, whose writings still inspire modern scholars.

News of his death saddened tens of thousands of Filipinos in America, who were preparing to drink toasts to his health on August 19, when he would have been 66 years old. The Office of War Information, which had planned to broadcast a message from him on his 66th birthday to his native peoples in their own national tongue, Tagalog, instead sadly gave out the news of his death. The news brought sadness to the chancelleries of every member of the United Nations, for, while he was a stranger in a foreign land in his final sojourn in America, Manuel Luis Quezon was known in the far places of the world.

It is likely that no man living in the world today has won as many political battles and has held a people so much in the hollow of his hand for almost 40 years as had the thin little man with the pain-wrecked face, who conquered tuberculosis once but fell prey to its attacks the second time. Quezon had been in the seat of political power in the Philippines longer than the leader of any representative government on earth and he accomplished this remarkable record in a country made up of 7,091 islands, with as many political viewpoints, customs, religions and folkways. To learn how he was able to win election after election, although faced with powerful and well-financed enemies, would make an interesting project for political scientists, and were any American politician to learn exactly how Quezon held the loyalty of most of the voters so long, it is doubtful that 10 terms would be too much for him to ask.

He never lost a political battle, from the time he became "fiscal," a post corresponding to that of justice of the peace in this country, until death claimed him. His political career was so closely intertwined with the political history and improvements of the Philippines that a list of his "firsts" necessitates the listing of the dates of the beginning of every important new step toward freedom taken by his native land since the end of the Philippine insurrection.

He was elected first floor leader of the first Filipino Assembly in 1907.

He was elected first President of the first Filipino Senate, organized in 1916.

He was elected first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, November 15, 1935.

When it was recognized in November, 1943, that no elections could be held for President of the Philippine Commonwealth and although the Philippine Constitution provided that no President should serve more than eight years, the Congress of the United States, for the first time in its history, voted to set aside a written constitution and to continue Quezon as President of the Philippines until such time as elections could be held in the islands. Sergio Osmeña, vice president of the government-in-exile, who acceded to the presidency on the death of Quezon, acquiesced in this proposal.

So far as is known, the first two Americans ever to see Quezon and to give him more than passing notice were two soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force in the Philippines who captured him on a hot day in August in the little mountain town of Mariveles. A short, sply, handsome little man, he was dressed in a rather nondescript uniform when he was captured by Lieutenant Lawrence S. Miller and Private Roy Squires, who immediately gave him his freedom under the general amnesty then being offered all insurrectionists who would surrender peacefully and take an oath of allegiance to the American flag.

In his later life, Quezon was to become known as something of a dandy in political circles the world over, but there was little to indicate his future sartorial perfection the day he became an American subject.

Quezon had given up for a purpose. He immediately went to Manila to verify whether or not General Aquinaldo really had been captured, as had been rumored. When he learned that this was true

and transmitted the news back to the remaining Filipino forces, the revolution quickly dissolved.

Still of college age, Quezon returned to law school in Manila, where he had received his high school and college education in a Catholic academy, after having mastered his elementary education by studying under his own father, a poor school-teacher in Baler. Earlier, in high school, Quezon had earned the nickname of "the big windbag" because of his propensity for oratory, but no one called him that when he came back from the wars. He had worked himself up from an infantry lieutenant to a major during two years of guerilla warfare under General Aguinaldo.

By coincidence, he and Sergio Osmeña, his successor, were classmates at Santo Tomas University, where both received their law degree in 1903. Osmeña was second scholar in the class, while Quezon was among the highest ten in the final exams. Their names were first linked on the final class roll, with Osmeña being listed alphabetically as No. 282 and Quezon as No. 283. The two leaders, who fought and worked together for 40 years, were not at all alike physically or temperamentally. Quezon was more of the Spanish type, open-hearted and sagacious, while Osmeña, who has Chinese blood, is more circumspect in disposition.

In the early days of their political life, Osmeña seemed to be forging ahead and it was he who saw to it that Quezon was appointed Resident Commissioner in Washington, where Quezon served from May 15, 1909, to January, 1917, staying so long that many political observers in the islands thought that he had lost the admiration and affection of his people.

However, as usual, Quezon's showmanship made him the man of the hour on his return. When he returned to the islands, it was in company with the new Governor-General, Francis Burton Harrison, former Congressman from New York and noted Tammany leader. When President Wilson was considering whom to appoint Governor-General, it was agreed that Harrison could name the new appointee but that he should consult with Quezon. When Harrison went to Quezon, the latter replied: "Why could you not become the Governor-General yourself?" Later, Harrison agreed to take the post and, when he arrived at the islands, he gave Quezon the credit for his appointment.

The fact that Harrison proved to be the most ardent advocate of the doctrine, "the Philippines for Filipinos," added to the fact that he admitted he owed his appointment to Quezon, made the latter the popular hero in the islands. Back in Washington, Quezon continued his fight for new concessions for the Philippines and was rewarded with the so-called Jones Law, which made provision for a Senate in the Philippines. When he stood for election to this body, he was elected by an overwhelming vote, and the new Senate, in turn made him its first president, the highest office in the land at the time.

Known as a "ladies' man," Quezon was looked upon as a confirmed bachelor until, in December, 1918, he and a cousin, Miss Aurora Aragon, were married in Hongkong. They honeymooned in America. The union was blessed with three children, all still living. They are Maria Aurora and Maria Zenaida and Manuel Luis Quezon, Jr., who were at his bedside with their mother when the "star of Baler" passed into the Great Beyond.

While there is not the slightest reason to believe that Quezon had the slightest reservation when he took the oath of allegiance to the American flag on his capture in 1903, every move that he made thereafter was spurred by a thought he expressed in a famous line from one of his speeches:

"I prefer a government run like hell by Filipinos to a government run like heaven by Americans."

Since the first political race in which he engaged, when he run on an "immediate independence" plank, Quezon did everything in his moral and legal power to promote the independence of his nation by peaceful means. On more than one occasion, his political enemies pointed out to him that no nation ever had attained its independence completely without bloodshed, but he clung always to the hope that America would let go of the islands before his death.

He died with this hope fulfilled, for only two months before his death, on June 30, Congress passed a simple resolution promising immediate independence to the Philippines just as soon as the Japs had been driven from the islands and the military authorities had declared the area safe. Until this resolution passed, unanimously, the law then in effect would have given the Philippines freedom on July 4, 1946.

Noted for his ability to "play poker," either actually or in political hide-and-seek, Quezon was a natural mixer. Ready of wit and quick on the come-back, his extemporaneous remarks on the political platform in the Philippines made him famous, but feared by rivals. On the occasion of the first convening of the Filipino Assembly in 1907, at which he was named floor leader, Quezon was the first Filipino to speak. When William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, failed to put in an appearance to preside at the first working session of the Assembly, Quezon arose and said:

"It seems to me, gentlemen of the assembly, that the hour has come for us to begin our task. We have not opened the session until now, in the belief that the Honorable Secretary of War would come to preside over the Assembly until the Speaker shall have been duly elected, but since he has not come, I propose that in accordance with our agreement arrived at in the preliminary sessions, and in conformity with the established practice, in the Congress of the United States, the session should now be opened in order that we can proceed with the election of the Speaker . . ."

That was 37 years ago and Osmeña, the same Osmeña who now succeeds Quezon, seconded the motion. Osmeña a few minutes later was named speaker and Quezon was elected by acclamation as floor leader.

It was only a year later that Quezon began the world tours that were to make him famous in the Philippines and known in every capital in the world. With two other members of the new Assembly, he went to St. Petersburg to attend the International Navigation Conference, but they arrived just as the conference broke up.

Nothing daunted, Quezon spent every penny of the 34,000 pesos voted for his traveling expenses, coming home by way of Washington, where he breakfasted with President Theodore Roosevelt and came away with a spoken promise of the President that the Philippines would be completely independent within 20 years.

Few political leaders have with-

stood the sicknesses that have plagued Quezon through the years and continued to hold the reins of power. First stricken with tuberculosis in 1927, Quezon spent many months in a Southern California sanatorium and recovered, although he left his sick-bed at one time in an effort to influence some Philippine legislation then before the Senate. In 1934, while on a world tour, he was stricken with kidney stones and underwent an operation at Johns-Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He was stricken with a later attack of tuberculosis even before he left the Philippines in the spring of 1942 with General Douglas MacArthur, whom he had known since they were youths in Manila.

The philosophical manner in which he took his bodily pains is best illustrated by what he told the nurses at Johns-Hopkins when he was awaiting the operation there:

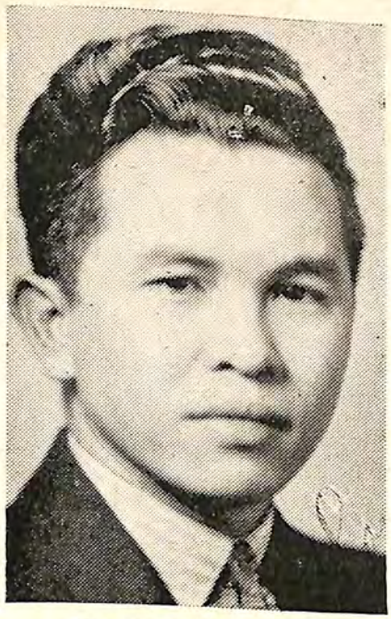
"When I left Manila, the doctor warned me not to take anything alcoholic, but when I went to Java, a specialist told me it did not matter to take a glass or two of beer. A specialist in Paris told me that beer was no good, but that I could take liquor and wine. Therefore, until my arrival in America, I drank liberally of champagne every day. Then I consulted a specialist in America and he told me not to drink champagne, but that I could drink whiskey. Every country seems to have its own way of treatment for kidney stones. I do not know which is right, but this time I will drink to the health of the American doctor and take the medicine that he prepares."

Many are the tributes that have been paid to the little man who died far away from the native islands he loved. On one occasion, Roy W. Howard said that Quezon was one of the six greatest statesmen in the world. Kings and premiers had honored him with their plaudits and every journalist of note who has visited the Philippines since 1900 had met Quezon.

When a visiting Japanese journalist in 1935 asked Quezon if the Philippines would recognize the independence of Manchoukuo, Quezon replied: "Well, by the time we are really independent I shall be too old, I am afraid. At any rate, before the Commonwealth of the Philippines recognizes Manchoukuo, Japan has to recognize the independence of the Philippines. Do you think Japan will do it?"

The journalist replied: "Oh yes, that's sure."

Since that time, Japan *has* recognized the Philippines as being independent, but under a puppet government. Quezon never recognized the false 'independence" given by Japan, as his people have not. The manner in which he stood with America after Pearl Harbor proved the wisdom of America's policy in the Philippines, for it meant that the people, too, would stand firm against Japanese aggression. Of all the subject peoples of southwest Asia, the Philippines alone have dared to continue guerilla warfare. That's because America built well . . . and because, in the final analysis, Quezon and his people were one spiritually.



DR. DIOSDADO M. YAP

Dr. Diosdado M. Yap, the author of this article, is a distinguished Filipino lecturer, writer, educator and radio commentator. He is editor and publisher of BATAAN magazine, published in Washington, D. C. Also a Washington consultant on the Far East with special reference to American-Philippine relations.

Dr. Yap is a native of Baybay, province of Leyte. He had his early education in the Philippines. Graduated with honors from Crane College, Chicago. Also attended Northwestern University Law School and Lewis Institute (Chicago) and George Washington University, from which he received his M.A. degree in Education in 1931. Awarded doctorate in 1935. Also has the degrees of B.S., LL.B., M.S., and Ed.D.

He is about the most active Filipino newspaperman in America and is one of the two Filipino members of the National Press Club in Washington, D. C.

Read his article on President Sergio Osmeña in next month's issue.

Membership of FRC Is Now Complete

President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippines designated Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance, as Chairman of the Filipino group in the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission and appointed the following new members to fill vacancies in the Commission as a result of his recent reorganization of the Philippine Government:

Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President;

Colonel Mariano A. Erana, Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Philippines in charge of the Department of Justice, Labor and Welfare;

Mrs. Pilar H. Lim, former President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs in the Philippines;

Ismael Mathay, Budget and Finance Commissioner.

Mrs. Lim's appointment marks the first time that a Filipino woman has been appointed to an important commission.

The first meeting of the Commission, composed of nine Americans and nine Filipinos, was held on July 24, at which time the seven appointees of the late President Quezon were present. Senator Millard E. Tydings was elected Chairman of the Commission.

(NOTE: The seven members appointed by the late President Quezon to the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission were Sergio Osmeña, Joaquin M. Elizalde, Jaime Hernandez, Colonel Manuel Nieto, Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Colonel Alejandro Melchor and Urbano A. Zafra.

With President Osmeña's appointments August 15, the Commission is now complete and plans are under way for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines.

Following is complete membership of Filipino Rehabilitation Commission:

Filipino Group:

Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance;

Colonel Carols P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner and Secretary of Information;

Colonel Manuel Nieto, Secretary

(Continued on Page 10)

A PROGRAM FOR UNITY

By Carlos Bulosan

Contrary to some beliefs, our people on the West Coast look toward the government and President Osmeña for guidance. Since the Nationals Division of the office of the Resident Commissioner, and now directly under the Commonwealth Government-in-exile, is ineffective, I suggest that a Research Committee should be formed to study the problems of our people. Such a committee should be extended to Hawaii where hundreds of Filipinos, both first and second generations, are in great need of an intelligent program initiated by the government. There are expert Filipino writers, journalists, research workers and scholars who are willing to contribute their talents in the service of the government. This project should not cost the government too much money because a committee of five is enough. To avoid unnecessary delays and misunderstandings, I would like to recommend trained Filipino nationals to be in the committee.

I believe that Col. Carlos P. Romulo's visit in California helped simplify our complex problems. His visit undoubtedly regained the confidence of our countrymen in our leaders and government. In the past, various agencies and leaders of the government divorced themselves from the people. The new policy of the government, that is, its sincere efforts to reach the Filipino population in the United States, especially in the State of California, is of great significance to us as a minority group desiring the fullest recognition that belongs to our people. In this connection, I would like to state that it was President Quezon who made it possible for Col. Romulo to visit California. This far-sighted and intelligent move helped make our people understand, and cooperate with, the government's new policies.

We speak about rehabilitation in the Philippines, but we have forgotten that the issue also effects our people here. What plans have we for the first generation Filipinos who are not in the armed forces? There is the question of citizenship. A nation-wide campaign embracing both Americans and Filipinos should be started for those who like to become naturalized American citizens. This should not put our government into embarrassment, in the name of nationalism, because citizenship in America is a symbol of democracy. In our case, however, it is a recognition of our heroic stand in Bataan and our sincere cooperation with the United States in defense of democracy.

Now there is the problem of the second generation Filipinos. They are totally ignorant of their country and people. I suggest that we should *Filipinize* them, that is, get them acquainted with the great history of the Philippines and some of our leaders that founded our great tradition to hate tyranny. In a sense this will coincide with their Americanization, for this country's tradition and the spirit behind it is similar to ours, and the intelligent blending of the two traditions will create a fully integrated individual. In relation to this idea, a brief history of the Philippines should be prepared for these children under government expense. I am thinking of a book tracing the growth of democracy in the Philippines.

In this conection, also, a brief book about ten Filipino leaders should be written to supplement the history book. But the most effective educational book is a brief biography of President Quezon. The book must be written by a Filipino who has a deep awareness of the history of our country and our leaders who had bequeathed us an intelligent nationalism. The story of the life of President Quezon is the history of our country in our time: the slow and painful rise of our people from tyranny and backwardness to literacy and democracy. President Quezon configurates our undying struggle for liberty.

What about the Filipinos in the armed forces? Here, again, is a delicate problem. What definite plans have we for those who are fighting the war in the battlefronts, I believe it is not too late to formulate a program for them. Such a program should include their families for any program that does not affect them is futile. The returning soldiers will have a dynamic place in Philippine life and politics. That is something we must guard against because some reactionary groups might use them for the destruction of democratic gains in our country.

Is it necessary to create a department of labor in our government? The Western Division of the Office of the Resident Commissioner is inadequate, say, is useless to the Filipinos on the West Coast for its approaches are merely diplomatic. It is not necessary, however, to create a new department if the Nationals Division in California broadens its work and makes its approaches to Filipino problems more realistic.

If such a department in our government is created, who is the man to represent it? Incidentally, a Washington lawyer and his satellite in California are *coming closer* to the Filipinos. This is one thing that our officials in the Nationals Division overlooked: they neglected the importance of personal contact with our *common* people.

What about our Nationals Division? As far as I am concerned, this department of the government has yet to prove itself adequate for the needs of the Filipinos. There is ample time for renovation and execution of responsibilities.

I understand that a Filipino poet and a musician are receiving *pensions* from the government. In the future, however, I hope this coveted grant should be extended to others in the various branches of education and the arts.

In political warfare the most alert and sensitive talents should be utilized. It is only in using the collective genius of our people that we can withstand the onslaught of barbarism. The post war world will be chaotic, but there is enough time for preparation.

These are the problems of Filipinos in the United States. Presi- Osmeña, through Commissioner Romulo, will answer them and then, after they are discussed with our people in California, the government will establish a realistic program.

☆ ☆ ☆ WITH OUR MEN

SGT. ALEX V. JUAN

SGT. ALEX V. JUAN. Sgt. Juan is as good a soldier as when he was a dignitary of his Lodge — "Santa Barbara" Lodge 612, LDT. He was venerable secretary of his Lodge when he was inducted into the Army.

He is a sergeant in Company A, 1st Filipino Infantry, now in New Guinea. In a recent letter he says, "I like it here where I am because we are really fighting now, but will like it best when we land in the Philippines with the invasion forces."

FRC Membership

(Continued from Page 8)

of Agriculture and Commerce;
Dr. Arturo B. Rotor;
Colonel Alejandro Melchor, Under-Secretary of National Defense;
Colonel Mariano A. Eraña;
Urbano A. Zafra, Commercial Ass't to the Resident Comm.;
Mr. Pilar H. Lim;
Ismael Mathay.

American Group:

Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.);
Sen. Bennett Champ Clark (D., Mo.);
Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.);
Rep. C. Jasper Bell (D., Mo.);
Rep. Dan R. McGehee (D., Miss.);
Rep. Richard J. Welch (R., Calif.);
Wayne Coy, Ass't to Publisher, Washington Post;
Lynn R. Edminster, Vice-Chairman, U. S. Tariff Comm.
Everett D. Hester, Department of Interior.

LORENZO DEL ROSARIO. Fighting Filipino blood coursing through his veins this young man was one of the first to enlist in Uncle Sam's Navy after the Japs struck. A graduate of Roosevelt High School, Los Angeles, Lawrence enlisted on December 26, 1941. First stationed at Balboa Park, San Diego, he was later transferred to Bremerton, Washington. He was a pharma-

LORENZO DEL ROSARIO

cist's mate. After six months' apprenticeship he was transferred to Adak, Alaska.

Last June he visited his parents in Los Angeles — just a fellow on a furlough. He is one of the two sons of Samuel and Angie (Valdez) Del Rosario. He is now 2nd class pharmacist's mate, 3rd class petty officer. He has gone back to the Alaskan front.

The Postmaster General has announced that a 3-cent postage stamp commemorating the resistance of the Filipino and American troops in the Philippines will be first placed on sale September 27, 1944, at Washington, D. C.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day covers may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of 10, to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C., with cash or money order remittance to cover cost of the stamps required for affixing, according to the Postmaster General.

For the benefit of collectors desiring stamps of selected quality for philatelic use, the Philippines commemorative stamp will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency, Post Office Department, Washington 25, D. C., on September 27.

* * *

PAULINO DINO. More than ten years of continuous and faithful service in the U. S. Merchant Marine and he is still in it. This young man is a brother of the editor of this magazine. He is chief steward (rank is equivalent to Lieutenant, j.g., in the Navy). Was here last March on a visit. Went back to South Pacific that month and to date still around there somewhere.

He has been around the world many times before the war. While he would not talk about his experiences since the war, he remarked that so far the most dangerous sailing days were those during the year 1942. He has had actual experiences on the Atlantic (before Pearl Harbor) at the height of the German submarine menace.

He hails from Sorsogon, capital city of the province of the same name.

* * *

PFC. NICANOR M. LOTA. After more than two years training at different army camps in California and Texas, Pfc. Nick M. Lota has been sent to "somewhere in Alaska." He has been there for six months now.

Soldier Lota is a native of Taál, Batangas. Came to America over 15 years ago, landing at Seattle where, for a time, he attended college. When he came to Los Angeles

PAULINO DINO

IN THE SERVICE ☆ ☆ ☆

he decided to reside here. A fine, clean-cut fellow, industrious and attentive to his duty. Member of the Fraternal Order of the Legionarios Del Trabajo; member of its Supreme Fraternal Council when he was inducted into the Army in March, 1942.

He is "somewhere in Alaska" with an American outfit, and says he hates those who are agitating "a negotiated peace with Japan."

* * *

JOHNNY SAMSON, JR. Sailor boy — sailor son of a sailor: Johnny Samson, Jr., U. S. Navy, son of Johnny Samson, Sr., World War I veteran, U. S. Navy.

Born in San Francisco, September 23, 1923, young Samson enlisted in the Navy early in 1942. He is back on Treasure Island after active duty overseas. He is a coxswain. Tough as his father in latter's sailor days. From the Manila Post Herald, of last May 5, we quote: "Last week Johnny Samson, Jr., blew into town and, as most sailors would do painted the Angel City red. Johnny Samson, Sr., bedded with a bad cold, completely got well — without benefit of a doctor! 'Sanamagan that kid of mine,' dijo Samson, el padre, you would think it was our invading Navy that got here! Comes home at 2 — at 3 — at 4 in the morning — bringing the whole Navy with him . . . how the heck could I afford to be sick! Isis Cries! . . . I never saw a sailor like that in my life. . . .'

" ''Course you couldn't see yerself when you were his age — and a sailor,' we countered — and waited for a retort.

" 'Well,' the ex-Navy man said, sorta explaining. . . .

"Which goes to say that Sailor Samson, Jr., is a 'chip off the old block'."

He is getting ready to go back overseas.

GENE ESPINOSA

* * *

GENE ESPINOSA. Fistic favorite of ol' faithfuls in California, mainly

JOHNNY SAMSON, JR.

those in Southland, a decade ago; has definitely hung up gloves. Since Pearl Harbor he enlisted in the Army Transport Service. He is a seaman aboard the U. S. Transport Holbrook.

Was on the brink of becoming featherweight champion of the world, after his sensational knockout of George Hansford at Hollywood Stadium, then the ruler of that division; but that triumph sort of spoiled him, rather, it made him feel too confident; he neglected

PFC. NICK M. LOTA

training — yeah, wine, women and horses spoiled Gene. Even his manager, Johnny Samson, could not stop him. So, back to the ordinary, back to being just a fairly good fighter. Did not reach the championship.

Espinosa stayed out of the ring for a while; staged a comeback; decided 'twas no go; he hung the gloves. But while the going was on he was one of the most popular Filipino fighters on the coast. Fast, clever and a good puncher — but never took the mitt career seriously.

But he takes fighting the japs seriously. Which is the real important thing. See you in Manila, Gene!

THE NEW RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

(Our Cover Page)

Colonel Carlos P. Romulo is one of the most distinguished men of the Pacific area. A graduate of the University of The Philippines, Colonel Romulo received his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University in New York City, and his Doctor of Laws from Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. In the Philippines he became editor and publisher of the Philippines-Herald and allied newspapers in Manila. In 1941 he won a Pulitzer Prize for distinguished interpretative correspondence. He was decorated by President Quezon with the Distinguished Service Star, by General Douglas MacArthur with the Silver Star, and by Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright with the Purple Heart and two Oak Leaf Clusters.

At present, Colonel Romulo is Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States. President Osmeña appointed him to that post last August 10, succeeding Hon. Joaquin M. Elizald. Before that he was Secretary of the Department of Information and Public Relations in President Quezon's War Cabinet. He is the author of two very popular books, "I Saw The Fall Of The Philippines," and "Mother America."

Romulo Addresses Congress

New Commissioner's Delivery of First Address Before August Body Timed for 28th Anniversary of Passage of Jones Act

Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the U. S., delivered his first address on the floor of Congress last August 29, the 28th anniversary of the passage of the Jones Act.

Following is full text of Commissioner Romulo's address —

THE JONES ACT—FOUNDATION STONE OF BATAAN:

"Mr. Speaker.

"Twenty-eight years ago today, upon this floor, America gave its first pledge of freedom to the people of the Philippines.

"On that day the Congress of the United States approved the Jones Act, promising independence to the subject Philippines in a covenant that is without parallel in the world's history.

"It is not my purpose to review the Filipinos' fight against America during the early days of American occupation, nor stress the fact that it took the United States three and one-half years of actual fighting to subdue the Philippines. We were not conquered, in the final analysis, by guns, but by the practical demonstration in the Philippines of America's concept of democracy. American teachers brought us new methods. Public health, road building, government training — such things were given us. Gradually our feeling toward America changed from resentment and suspicion to confidence and loyalty.

"That loyalty was sealed by the passage of the Jones Act.

"The long struggle for Philippine Independence that was to culminate in the passage of the Jones Act was waged upon this floor. It was a strange struggle, carried on in amity and understanding, for only Americans could comprehend the democratic dreams of our Filipino leaders. There were two of these fiery young nationalists who began the fight for independence, Manuel Luis Quezon, as Resident Commissioner, on this floor, set here the demands for the outposts of democracy in the Philippines, laid here the foundation of Bataan. But it was in the Philippines where the strategy of the whole fight was planned under Sergio Osmeña, Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, who, as the then leader of the Filipino people, gave purpose and direction to the peaceful campaign for freedom.

"The first Philippine Assembly that convened on October 16, 1907, was the supreme test of our ability to govern ourselves. If it succeeded, more self-governing powers would be awarded the Filipinos. If it failed, it would mean a set-back in our slow march to independence. Those who made the Philippine Assembly a success were men of courage and vision, and our Philippine democracy became the monument to their struggle and their sacrifice. I would like to call their roll today, yet however long and glorious the list, we must come to one name at last, that of the new President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Sergio Osmeña. As Speaker of that historic Assembly, he united its various elements and steered its course, establishing for the first time the policy of Filipino collaboration with America. He led us then through a crucial period in our history, to emerge triumphant in the test that resulted in the recognition, through the Jones Act, of our capacity for self-government and freedom. He is leading us today, as President in exile, through darker days of travail, and the crowning service of this patient and self-effacing statesman will be to establish after victory has been achieved, the Philippine Republic.

"The Jones Act, approved on August 29, 1916, placed the legislative power in Filipino hands. It provided for the creation of the Philippine Senate to be elected by the people and to be composed entirely of Filipinos. It gave the first glimpse of democracy to the beknighted Far East at our back, to millions of enslaved Asiatics. The American name of Jones carried to

(Continued on Page 14)

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BIG BOY — BIG MAN IN HARBOR CITY

They call him a man with lots of common sense. Single-handed he built himself up into one of the successful businessmen of California. In small towns, yes — San Pedro, Vallejo — but, says he, Caesar-like, "I'd rather be a lion in the country than a mouse in the city." Julian Sales says that. And he is a successful man in his own enterprises, a big man although in small towns.

They call him "Big Boy," Julian Sales that is. A native of

JULIAN "BIG BOY" SALES

Nabua, province of Camarines Sur, Sales enlisted in Uncle Sam's Navy at Cavite in 1914. He saw active duty in World War I.

At the close of 1918 he got his discharge in New York. Four months later he went to his natal town of Nabua for a visit. It was a very short vacation for early in 1919 he shipped over at Cavite and crossed the Pacific once more to dear old U. S. A.

In 1924, after ten years in the Navy, he had his honorable discharge at San Pedro. He stayed in that Harbor City since then, ventured into business, met his ups and downs but, after several years — succeeded. He branched out to Vallejo and stayed there for a few years. Back to San Pedro where he is at present.

Julian "Big Boy" Sales is a big asset to San Pedro and Vallejo, in fact to any community wherein he may reside. He is a real leader— sensible, capable, personable. But, unlike others, he is never a glutton for "offices." Any community would want him for its president any time — but "No" says Julian. And yet he is almost always the one man behind the big movements.

He is a member of the Manila Post 464, American Legion. Like most of his countrymen, he is anxiously waiting for this war to be over, so he can go back home and help in the great task of rebuilding the Beautiful Philippines.

MEET A VERY HAPPY COUPLE

Ask most any Filipino in Chicago as to who is the best-known and most liked Filipino in that city and you will readily be told, "Martin" — Martin Macaryon, to be complete.

That is because Martin is most cooperative — morally and financially — in every good movement undertaken by his countrymen there. He is dependable and reliable. One of the hardest-working members responsible for the rapid progress and success of the Filipino Guerrillas of Bataan Association, Inc., of which he is a deputy treasurer.

Mrs. Inez Macaryon is one of the most charming women one could meet anywhere. Quiet and modest and unassuming like her husband. At the recent banquet and ball of the FGBA at the Palmer House last July 1, she was the only American woman garbed in Filipino dress and looked quite lovely, indeed.

The Macaryons are held in high esteem by all those who have come to know them well.

—Photo by Rudy Luciano.

MR. AND MRS. MARTIN MACARYON

Commissioner Romulo

(Continued from Page 12)

the Far East America's words that had hammered the year 1776 into history — independence and equality. It was a vested interest in the future that must assure economic and spiritual decency for all men.

"I would like to call attention to the fact that on exactly that same date six years before, on August 29, 1910, Japan against the will of the Koreans, formally annexed the ancient kingdom of Korea and ended its independent existence of 4200 years!

"What curious coincidence could better show the contrast in ideology between the United States and Japan. These two historical incidents reveal why Japan and America are now at war. With the annexation of Korea, Japan started on its blood-stained march of conquest that was to culminate in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, while America, with the Jones Act, set a course of freedom and democracy for all peoples.

"The Jones Act was our victory. You let us win it upon this floor. It was a pledge made, and America has kept that pledge. In 1934 the Tydings-McDuffie Act set the independence date, for July 4, 1946. Recently, Congress passed S. J. Resolution No. 93 advancing the date of independence as soon as the Japanese invader is driven from Philippine soil and constitutional processes are restored in the Philippines.

"We too kept the pledge. You gave us the Jones Act. We gave you Bataan. For Bataan and Corregidor were dividends paid back out of our loyalty and our faith in America. On this day, twenty-eight years ago, we of the Philippines were promised a place beside our fellow Americans as men equal and free. We earned that position in 1941, when we offered our lives beside Americans, in the blackest hour America has known.

"Bataan, where Filipinos fought under the American flag to preserve democracy, was the ultimate outpost of freedom in the Far East.

"Half the world lies between the foxholes of Bataan and the floor of Congress, and yet I cannot feel myself a stranger among the representatives of a people for whose flag and ideals my countrymen did not hesitate to fight and die. I speak for them, a nation of prisoners, their tongues stopped with fear or with death, because they cast their lot with Americans, against their 'fellow Orientals,' the Japanese.

"I speak for them proudly, seventeen million of them, with new hope, for at last we see the way clear back to the Philippines, and we dare to speak of victory.

"We know now there will be victory, and palms such as are laid on the graves of Arlington will be placed on the nameless dust of Bataan. On that bloodstained Philippine peninsula Americans and Filipinos must meet over a common grave where lie the bodies of their sons. We will remember then, after victory, how we valued them, those American and Filipino boys who died together for democracy. In our eyes they were beautiful, they were the hope of our lives, and our hearts will break again over their shared dust.

"We will meet, my fellow Americans, over the common grave.

"Out of that grave, a dream.

"Others have died for that dream of world recognition of the ordinary civilians and the divine rights of man.

"A Jew named Christ carried that dream, via Golgotha, to a hill that is known as Calvary.

"An American, Abraham Lincoln, carried that dream from a log cabin to the White House. He was assassinated, here in Washington.

"The Filipino, Manuel Quezon, died for that dream, after taking his last stand for democracy in the tunnel on Corregidor.

"And a boy named José, from Manila, and another boy named Joe, from Missouri, died for the same dream on Bataan, and their commingled dust is holy earth.

"How can we sift that dust by race for separate honor! Both were young. Both loved life. But they hated autocracy more than they loved lving, and they share one grave on Bataan.

"Out of that grave, a dream. 'Bloom forever, oh Republic, from the dust of thy bosom!"

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HOLLYWOOD BROADCAST

An outdoorsman of a pronounced type, Jon Hall vaulted to stardom in screen roles marked by a virility and domination. After a co-starring succession of swashbuckling roles with Technicolor's sarong queen, Maria Montez, in such Universal spectacles as "Arabian Nights," "Ali Baba," "White Savage," and "Cobra Woman," Hall has now veered to a new phase as demonstration of his camera versatility.

Hall now emerges with comedy honors in the unreleased and sophisticated "San Diego, I Love You," in which he has Louise Allbritton as co-star; and imparts a different thrill —that of the gripping, the astounding, and the unexpected—in Universal's "The Invisible Man's Revenge."

TODAY... In Hollywood

By Elyse Arden

Jon Hall, romantic lead opposite Louise Allbritton in "San Diego, I Love You," is looking for temporary quarters while wife, Frances Langford, is off for another tour in the South Pacific. . . . She's with Bob Hope troupe. . . . In real life screen sophisticate Gale Sondergaard is a devoted wife and mother.

* * *

Garbo resorted to woman's oldest prerogative recently and changed her mind about doing that Norwegian picture. . . . Now it's rumored that Clark Gable's first picture, since he's to become a civilian again, will be one on the life of Richard Harding Davis.

* * *

Fred MacMurray off to his ranch in northern California, before starting his new contract at Fox. Fred's so good in Paramount's "Double Indemnity" that everyone's wondering why they let him go. . . . Deanna Durbin's "Christmas Holiday" tops grosses of all previous Durbin pictures. In contrast to her two songs in that picture, Deanna will sing plenty in her current assignment, "Can't Help Singing."

* * *

Betty Hutton just put $50,000 on the line for a new Beverly Hills mansion. . . . Betty's sister, Marion, who makes her screen debut in Universal's current Abbott and Costello picture, "In Society," has a house and furnished apartment in the east but all she's been able to find in Hollywood is a hotel apartment.

* * *

The Andrews Sisters, who have sold over 3,000,000 polka records, sing a number entitled "The Last of the Polka Parade," in their current picture, "Stars Over Manhattan." George Barbier, who plays a rich uncle to Noah Berry, Jr., in the same picture, will be 79 in November and insists this will be his final picture. He wants some time off to enjoy life.

* * *

Ann Blyth, one of the feminine leads in Universal's "The Merry Monahans," is finally getting time off for that New York vacation. . . . Ella Raines, after two months in Florida, has returned to start work in Universal's "The Suspect." . . . Leo Carrillo in Mexico for a fishing trip.

MOVIE QUIZ

1. In what forthcoming picture in Technicolor will Bob Hope be seen variously as a pirate and as an old gypsy woman? In what period is the picture laid?
2. What male star, famous for talking fast, is returning to the screen after more than two years in the Army, and in what picture?
3. After turning down movie offers for 12 years Ethel Barrymore currently made what picture? And how has that affected her attitude toward the screen?
4. Why did RKO Radio set back the period of "Experiment Perilous," its Hedy Lamarr-Paul Lukas-George Brent picturization of a Literary Guild book, from today to the gaslight era before the turn of the century?
5. What actress on an Army entertainment tour of the Pacific lost her Hollywood wardrobe in a forced landing at sea, and in what picture filmed just before her departure will she soon be seen?
6. To what does Clifford Odets ascribe the general geniality prevailing on most Hollywood movie sets, and how did he gain his inside knowledge?
7. Why did Hedy Lamarr pick a snowstorm sequence for her first work in RKO Radio's "Experiment Perilous" after she returned to the studio following a two-week bout with flu?
8. What picture was first to be premiered in liberated France?
9. What new picture did Carole Landis help film before going to the Southwest Pacific on an Army entertainment tour? And what co-star of the same picture expects to make a similar tour soon to the Far East?
10. What actor arriving from New York to enact a principal role in RKO Radio's filmusical, "Pan-Americana," was greeted with a portable dressing room on the set labeled "Stork Club"?

Answers on Page 16)

Skyrocketing to film stardom on the strength of her statuesque beauty and a rare talent for sophisticated comedy, lovely Louise Allbritton has a role neatly tailored to her histrionic gifts in Universal's "San Diego, I Love You," co-starring Jon Hall.

A daughter of Texas, and the trained product of Pasadena's famed Playhouse, Miss Allbritton, by her performance in the current comedy romance, consolidates her position among the top feminine personalities of the silver screen.

Beautiful Isles

(Continued from Page 2)

the colorfulness is worth going around the world to see.

And how the mixture of centuries and lands intrigues the interest. The architecture! It includes splendid examples of the Grecian, Moorish, seventeenth-century Spanish, Renaissance, Gothic and Byzantine. The Seven Lamps shone over the drawing boards of famous builders, lay and secular, to whom Manila owes her many fine edifices. Fray Herrera, son of him who designed the Escorial, built St. Augustine's. The little naive, native huts—was he who conceived their plan of more celebrated lineage still —Adam himself? The atrocities in rows common to every city, who fathered them? The costumes: Old Spain gave the peasant's neckerchief that has evolved into the panuelo, and the court train of her damas; her priests the tapis; the ground plan in Malayan, the sleeves swelled to suit the climate. This, which has changed but little in over three centuries, is the predominant model; but America, Paris, half Asia and the South Pacific contribute also to the revue des modes: Georgette crepe and coconut fibre rain cape and skirt, white duck and rengue, all in the same rain shower on the same block. The shops: Modernities with plate-glass fronts, office buildings with their elevators, elbow in between the open-fronted Chino shops of Rosario. And the carabao snails by and the "little gray hawk" that "hangs aloft in the air," happens to be an aeroplane. The Pasig: Down by the entrance modern steamers are warped to the river wall, and farther up dumpy river steamers like frowsy housewives shuffle about their work of conveying to the big household of Manila chickens, pigs, fruits and vegetables, careless of the smuts on their faces; an immaculate shirtwaisted launch swings by; a string of bamboo-roofed cascos squat by the market; sturdy bargemen with thirty-foot bamboo poles shove the unweildly lorchas about, and the bit bancas now toddle bravely along, now reel and wobble from the cuffs of their elders.

Interest? You shall find it at every turn. To see her churches alone, in detail — St. Augustine's with its ceiling of solid stone nearly four feet thick, and the illustrious dead beneath its flags; St. Sebastian's of solid marble made in Belgium and brought out in sections and assembled; St. Ignatius' and others with exquisitely carved woodwork, the work of Filipinos; their altars, statues and paintings — to appreciate their architecture and the engineering skill that erected them, would require not days or weeks but months. And there are the treasures of the museums and libraries, and the exhibits. Yet, the tourists see but little of Manila in their haste to "do" the country and rush away to another. "Run off another film" is their cry. Well, a city isn't scenery. And so for the scenery.

In the provinces around Manila, there are various places of more than passing picturesqueness, places historically and otherwise interesting, and several resorts noted for their medicinal springs and baths. Sibul Springs in Bulacan, and Los Banos in Laguna, are the principal ones. At Sibul, too, is the cave of Biac-na-bato, where the pact was signed that ended the insurrection of 1897. At Los Banos visitors on their way to the celebrated falls of Pagsanhan and to the falls of Botocan, usually stop to see the town and lake and the agricultural college.

(To be continued in next issue)

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Answers To Movie Quiz

Questions on Page 15

1. In Producer Samuel Goldwyn's "The Princess and the Pirate." Time: early 18th century.

2. Lee Tracy. The picture: RKO Radio's "Betrayal From the East."

3. RKO Radio's "None But the Lonely Heart," with Cary Grant. She liked the experience so well, apparently, that now she has asked the picture's producer to read a couple of plays she submitted and decide whether they'd be good for her "to do in pictures."

4. (a) Studio wanted to get away from war backgrounds and (b) Hedy Lamarr, who never has made a "period picture," thinks the clothes of the Gaslight Era very feminine.

Frances Langford, who by special Army permission carried excess baggage on her flying tour comprising Hollywood gowns just to please the troops overseas. Soon to be seen in RKO Radio's Days of '49 filmusical, "Girl Rush."

6. To the microphone which passes on what everybody says, and —"Conscience doth make cowards of us all." He calls the "mike" Conscience.

7. Because the brunette beauty, co-starring with George Brent and Paul Lukas, preferred that to starting a sequence in bed, saying, "I'm sick of beds."

8. International's Gary Cooper-Teresa Wright romantic comedy (no war) "Casanova Brown."

9. "Having Wonderful Crime," in which she co-starred for RKO Radio with Pat O'Brien and George Murphy. (b) O'Brien.

10. Robert Benchley, author, bon vivant and man-about-town who also acts.

You do not want to miss this series of vivid word pictures of the beautiful scenes and places in the Philippines. You feel as though you were actually there — feeling, sensing, drinking in the wondrous beauties of Nature around you — around you, only when you are in those lovely isles. . . .

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SHOW

Abbott and Costello Headline Sheriff's Show

Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz, as president of the Los Angeles County Sheriffs Relief Association, has announced that the Association's Annual Show will be held at the Shrine Auditorium the nights of October 4 to 9. "Our Association," said the Sheriff, "intends to give Los Angeles the best possible show featuring the finest professional acts. I have been informed by Chief Clem Peoples, chairman of the Show Committee, that the Association will present Abbott and Costello, motion picture and radio stars, in 'Hollywood Varieties.' The complete program will be announced later.

"Members of our Association feel that in presenting the Annual Show they are not only offering the citizens of Los Angeles the finest in entertainment but also a worthy cause, for any profit derived from the Show is used solely for the relief of ill and disabled employees and the families of deceased employees of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office and the Los Angeles City Marshal's Office. All necessary activities in connection with the show are performed by members on their own time and no expense is borne by Los Angeles County taxpayers.

"Tickets are $1.25 for General Admission, Reserved Seats $2.50, children under 12 years, 55c. Tickets are on sale at all Sheriff's Stations throughout the County; the Hall of Justice, Temple and Bradway, Los Angeles; and the Los Angeles City Marshal's Office, 330 North Broadway."

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Filipino Businessman, Washington Visitor

By Dr. Diosdado M. Yap
Editor & Publisher, "Bataan" Magazine

B. R. ALCANTARA

Washington—In the midst of extremely hot days in the nation's capital, Benito R. Alcantara, prominent Filipino businessman of Stockton, California, came to pay his respects to the new officials of the Philippine Government-in-exile.

Alcantra was received by the officials and he was very much impressed by their hospitality. He paid his respect to the President, Commissioner Carlos P. Romulo, Finance Secretary Jaime Hernandez, Budget and Finance Commissioner Ismael Mathay, Nationals Division Chief Manuel Adeva and others. He also called on the writer.

Alcantara, after having spent several years in various kinds of work in the Pacific Coast, since his arrival here some fifteen years ago, finally established a going business which is the pride of the Filipinos in Stockton. He is popularly known as a truly civic-minded citizen of Stockton and he numbers among his friends many American officials and businessmen as well.

Before coming to Washington, Alcantara visited several cities in the west and midwest, including Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Chicago, Detroit, Montreal, New York and Philadelphia. From here he will go to New Orleans where he expects to make negotiations for purchasing sea foods for his business in Stockton. In the metropolitan cities he visited he bought several thousand dollars worth of dry goods and as he indicated humbly, this is merely "to meet the urgent demands of my regular customers in the farming camps."

"When the Philippines are retaken," Alcantara pointed out, "it is my dream to establish business in the Islands so as to be of service to my countrymen. My sole ambition in life is to help our people after these years of suffering from the Japanese occupation. I hope that every Filipino will feel as I do about our responsibility to our country when this war is over. But whatever, my countrymen's plans might be, it is my prayer that they will redound to the credit of our people and country."

Alcantara expects to arrive in Stockton the middle of September.

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Gentle Breezes From Chicago Bring These News Items and Pictures

Col. Jay J. McCarthy, practicing attorney and commander-president of the Filipino Guerrillas of Bataan Association, in Chicago, and Señorita Frances Pancho, graduate nurse from Manila, and now a resident of that city, are often seen together . . . on the boulevards . . . at swanky cafes . . . theatres . . . and other amusement places . . . in a very, very friendly way. You mean the Colonel and the Manila young lady are . . . just friends? . . . just friends. . . .

This picture was taken at the Palmer House, during the recent banquet and ball of the FGBA, celebrating its successful campaign in raising one million dollars worth of War Bonds with which to buy two Flying Fortress Bombers for Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Eisenhower. It was oversubscribed by $200,000. Miss Pancho herself sold $221,000 worth of Bonds.

OBSERVER Editor is now an Honorary Member of the Filipino Guerrillas of Bataan Association. The picture below was taken on the night of last July 25, just before the recipient went back to New York City. It was on the occasion of presenting him with his membership card by Commander McCarthy, at the home of Mrs. Miriam L. Tacy. Mrs. Tacy is the wife of Col. Tacy, Commander of 24th Field Artillery (captured at Bataan). Left to right: Col. McCarthy, Jose Manzano, 3rd vice-president, Editor Dino and Mrs. Tacy.

Col. JAY J. McCARTHY and MISS FRANCES PANCHO

—Photo by Rudy Luciano.

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PLACIDO and JUANA LAZARO, Props.

—Photo by Rudy Luciano.

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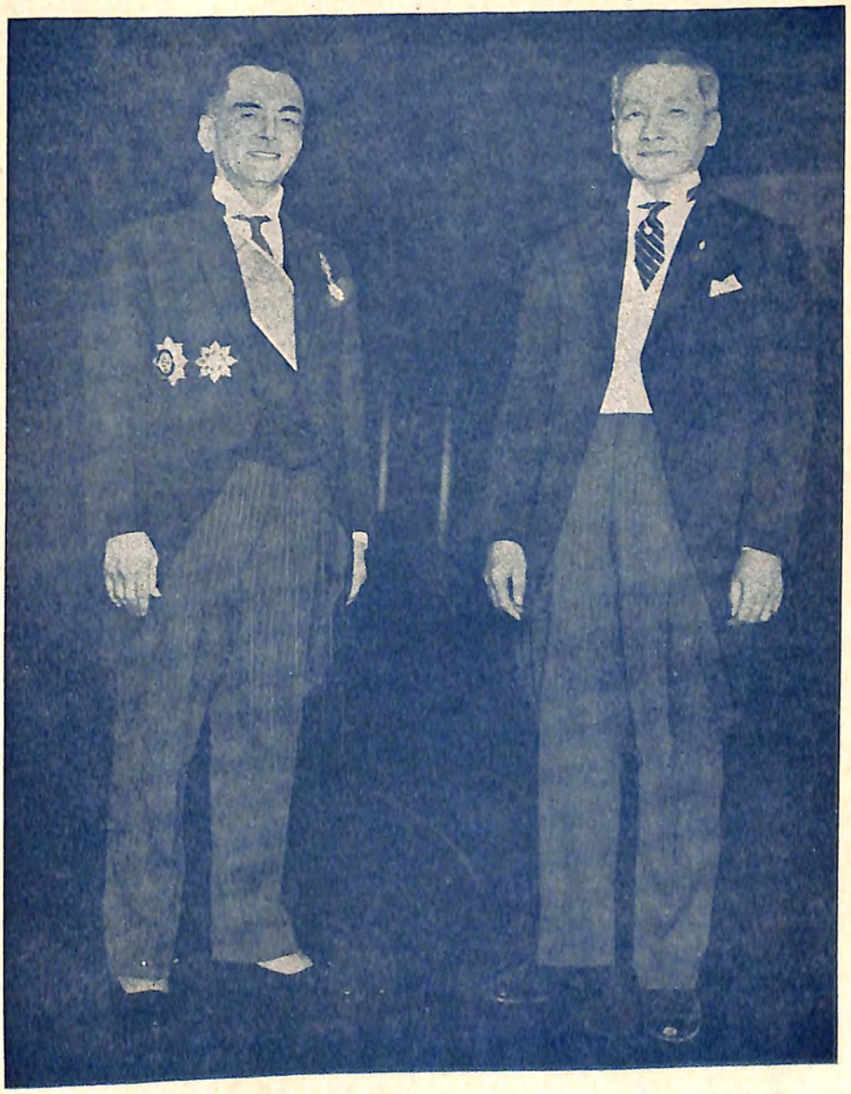
Acclaimed Leaders of the Philipino People



The late President Manuel L. Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmena, faultlessly attired in cut-aways, photographed as they appeared on Inauguration Day, at Manila, November 15, 1935, of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines.

NOVEMBER, 1944

25 cents a copy

Remember the Philippines

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HAIL THE CHIEF! . . *The Winner and still Champion*

CONFIDENCE OF AMERICAN PEOPLE IN ROOSEVELT LEADERSHIP
SHOWN IN THIRD SUCCESSIVE REELECTION

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Although not an overwhelming victory as when he defeated Herbert Hoover, Alfred Landon and the late Wendell Willkie, Franklin D. Roosevelt had no difficulty in winning over Governor Thomas E. Dewey. It was a foregone conclusion to most people, but there was hardly anyone who thought it would be a walk-away.

Thus is another history made in American politics: a fourth term President. Because he is the most logical man under the circumstances. If we were not in a crucial war like this we could afford to change — to Dewey (or "Do we" really?) — but conditions being what they are the American people were sensible enough to make an experienced and winning pitcher continue pitching a winning game.

To date (Nov. 10) the total of popular votes cast, as reported from 120,501 out of the country's 130,819 precincts, are 23,915,084 (432 electoral votes), for Roosevelt and 20,976,534 (99 electoral votes) for Dewey.

And here are the complete scores of the three previous Presidential elections: 1932—Total vote: 39,816,522. Roosevelt, 22,821,857; electoral vote 472. Hoover, 15,761,841; electoral vote, 59. 1936—Total vote: 45,646,117. Roosevelt, 27,751,597; electoral vote, 523. Landon, 16,679,583; electoral vote, 8. 1940—Total vote: 49,815,312. Roosevelt, 27,243,466, electoral vote, 449. Willkie, 22,304,755; electoral vote, 82.

By the time the complete returns are gathered, which will include the servicemen's vote, and are supposed to be in by December 6, the total votes cast are expected to reach the 50-million mark.

We *Hail the CHIEF!* The Winner and still Champion! Precedent buster, record breaker, history maker, indomitable fighter, formidable leader, humanity lover — *Franklin Delano Roosevelt!*

* * *

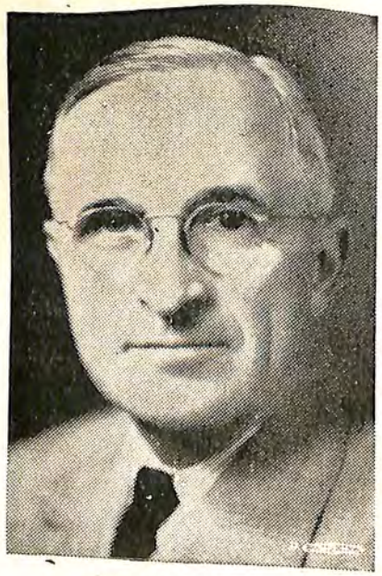
Senator Harry S. Truman from Missouri, the new Vice-President-elect, was chosen by the Democratic moguls to be Roosevelt's running mate at the Convention in Chicago on the strength of his record as creator and chairman of the Truman Senate Committee.

Truman has been a member of the Senate since 1934. He helped draft railroad legislation, authored a bill for the federal licensing of operators of motor vehicles used in inter-state traffic and helped draft the Civil Aeronautics Act. He was a member of the Appropriations Committee, the Military Affairs Committee, the Interstate Commerce Committee, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds —in addition to the Truman Committee.

Vice-President-elect Truman was born in Independence, Mo., 60 years ago. He isn't much of a speaker, but his clean public record has made him soar the heights in his political career.

* * *

Senator Sheridan Downey's fight for reelection held the real spotlight



HARRY S. TRUMAN

And Now There Are Two . . . .

"GLAMOUR GIRLS" IN CONGRESS!

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

Representative Clare Boothe Luce from Connecticuut will have a sister "glamour girl" when the 79th Congress convenes next January. She is the equally lovely and glamorous Helen Gahagan Douglas, Congresswoman-elect from California. Both fortyish, both talented and quite capable of leadership. Both were featured speakers at the Conventions of their respective parties in Chicago last summer.

Although each of them is married to a man who has reached the top of his profession, each one's success has been achieved through her own merit—through determination, industry and earnestness. La Luce was editor, playwright and author before she got elected to Congress. She still wields the pen.

SHERIDAN DOWNEY

HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS

in California; for he was running against an opponent, Lieutenant Governor Frederick Houser, who commanded a much stronger support than his previous opponents.

In Los Angeles the anxiety over the outcome of Downey's political tussle was equalled only by that of Helen Gahagan Douglas'. Incumbent Downey was running for re-election; Helen Gahagan was making her first try in national politics. Sen. Downey's Republican foe, Lt. Gov. Houser, was also throwing his hat in the national political ring for the first time. Both Mrs. Douglas and Republican Mr. William D. Campbell were "first applicants."

Senator Downey has rendered valuable service to the Golden State, and to the nation in general. As a colleague, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, said of him, he "understands the problems of the West and of California. He has succeeded where many would have failed in so impressing himself on the United States Senate that he was able to obtain authority for a Senate investigation of transportation and manpower throughout the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States."

California can well be proud of its equal party representation in the highest law-making body of the land: Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey.

Her husband, Henry Luce, is the well-known publisher of *Time, Life* and *Fortune* magazines.

Maxine Davis, widely-known Washington and foreign correspondent, describes Clare Luce as one who "looks too much like the star-spangled fairy in the fifth-grade play." In the same interview, which Miss Davis wrote for *Life*, she continues: "When some of our own G-2's wonder why Mrs. Luce got more information than they did, Clare will say blandly that she got no more than any reporter. This fools no one.

"She is more intelligent, more observing, than most reporters: she was a beautiful woman in places where American women are scarce: she can unravel men as one does the sleeve of a sweater; and she was Mrs. Henry Luce. Generals don't take other reporters in special cars to desert battle fronts—as General Ritchie took Clare in Libya—no matter how alluring they are."

The elections just passed returned Rep. Luce to Congress from the 4th district of Connecticut. She won by a plurality of more than 2,000 votes over her younger opponent, Miss Margaret Connors, Democrat.

"I never was apprehensive about the returns during the evening," she told reporters at her one-room headquarters in Greenwich, Conn. "When Miss Connors was ahead of me, she was ahead. When we were tied, we were tied. When I was ahead, I was ahead. It was a very close fight. We won. I wasn't running against her, I was running against the New Deal up here and the PAC."

* * *

Helen Gahagan Douglas, newcomer to Congress, was a noted beauty of the stage and screen a few years back. Age and preoccupations have not quite subdued that rare gift she possesses. It was a strenuous campaign fight she waged against her Republican opponent, William D. Campbell, of the 14th district, in the heart of the city of Los Angeles: but she won, by a much bigger margin than Mrs. Luce did over her contender. A story on Mrs. Douglas appears on page 14.

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NOVEMBER 1944

Volume IX
Number 2

THE GREATEST HUMAN MONUMENT OF ALL AGES

The observance of the anniversary of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines on the 15th of this month which, this year, is the ninth, has a deeper meaning than in previous years. This time we are nearer the goal—not the goal of the ten-year transition period (July 4, 1946) as provided by the Tydings-McDuffie Law, enacted by Congress on March 24, 1934, but—the goal of total Victory. Senate Joint Resolution 93, passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt last June 29, submerges the waiting period in the Tydings-McDuffie Law and grants Independence to the Filipino people the day the Japanese are driven out of the Philippines which, we fervently hope, will be before 1946. This time we are nearer the goal of Victory.

But the deeper significance of the present celebration is the vivid realization that when the Republic of the Philippines is established in the Far East it will be the Greatest Human Monument that *only a nation as the United States of America* can fashion and build. Fashioned of human sacrifices and tears, of mutual friendship and respect. Built of precious blood and lives of Filipinos and Americans who fought and died on Bataan and Corregidor. Fashioned and built "OUT OF THE CRUCIBLE":

"Up from the jungle, or from over the sea,
They went over the top to eternity,
Fused in that victorious fight . . .
Men of Bataan, the brown and the white.

"Chiseled on the façade of time
Is that story of a sublime
Will to be and will to do,
The blaze of spirit that carried through.

"No more an East — no more a West,
There's only that fusing of the best
Of them — MEN OF BATAAN."

(Poem by Eve Balser)

Love and ultimate joy will be the crowning glory of a Monument such as this. The pages of history, since time immemorial, may be scanned and certainly none can be found that parallels this case. When that Republic of the only Christian nation in the Orient is established historians shall write *"the most heart-rending and inspiring story ever told."*

It seemed destined that the United States should go to the Philippines and make of that country an outlet for her God-given gifts of love for freedom, justice and democracy. For it is obvious now that without those Islands America would have been devoid of the manifestation of her lofty ideals.

It will be conjectured: Would not America's policy work out just as successfully with another subject people?

The answer would be that it takes an equally brave and liberty-loving people to be appreciative of and amenable to such proffers of sublime goodness. For just as it takes musically-inclined people to understand and appreciate music, and poetically-inclined people to absorb the hidden beauty of poetry, so does it take a fighting and freedom-loving people to understand and espouse the unselfish motives of a benevolent nation.

It seemed destined that the late Manuel L. Quezon should invite his bosom friend, then Lieutenant-General MacArthur, at the outset of the establishment of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines, in 1935, to serve in the Philippines as Field Marshal.

"MacArthur gained the confidence and love of the Filipino people. The fruit of Quezon's judgment was the complete reversal of Japan's plan to invade and control the entire Philippines by January 1, 1942. Six months' resistance by the Filipino-American forces gave us here in America ample time to prepare: the same with Australia and other Allies of ours in the South Pacific." (Editorial in THE P-A OBSERVER for August, 1943.)

General MacArthur was ordered to leave the Philippines for Australia to organize the strong American offensive that is now taking place against Japan. He left the Islands he loved with a broken heart but with the firm determination to come back. His pledge was: "I shall return."

For two and a half years MacArthur kept fighting and advancing nearer and nearer his goal: the recapture of Manila. Like his departed friend, Quezon, he was "not discouraged by difficulties and obstacles—not even by reverses." Alfred Tennyson makes Ulysses say:

" . . . . . my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die.
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles."

And Shakespeare makes Pericles say:

"Like a bold champion, I assume the lists,
Nor ask advice of any other thought
But faithfulness and courage."

Those pertinently express the unswerving determination of General Douglas MacArthur to redeem his pledge, to keep the soldier's faith. He is back in the Philippines now. He will be back in Manila before long.

Such is the glorious Destiny of Philippine-American relations. The Filipinos, because of their faith in

THE GOAL

Man may spend all his life
In a scramble for wealth
And he'll sacrifice all,
Even honor and health.
Or he'll search to the end
For a place in the sun,
With scarcely a pause
Once the game is begun.

But, should he gain his mark,
Be it riches or fame,
He will find after that
The result is the same.
For a pauper or king
And a high priest and knave
Look strangely alike when
They're arranged in a grave.

Then the gold and the brains
Move the scales not an ounce,
And man finds that the size
Of his heart is what counts.

—Don Kearns

Beat True, My Heart

Beat true, my heart,
Beat true.
Once more the shoulder to life's cart
Now press, and nothing rue.

Beat strong, my heart,
Beat strong.
Laugh at man's falsehood's poison
dart . . .
Each foe defeat with song.

Beat on, my heart,
Beat on —
Until the time comes to depart . . .
Then the last fight is won.

—Alfred G. Sanftleben

Seed Time and Harvest

All over the town there flutter down
V's for VICTORY —
Tiny, wingèd messages
Shaped most cleverly:
The maples are broadcasting
Their faith on every breeze
That groves of future maples
Will spring from wingèd V's.

—Anna Louise Barney

VICTORY

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life,

Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God has given you the priceless dower
To live in these great times and have your part
In freedom's crowning hour.

That ye may tell your sons who see the light
High in the heavens—their heritage to take—
"I saw the powers of darkness take their flight;
I saw the morning break."

—Found among the effects of an Australian Soldier.

MY NATIVE LAND

Through the power of life, the miracle of birth,
I am privileged to witness the glory of earth;
As free as the light of the sun and the stars,
So I am free, knowing no bonds nor bars.
In the winds I caress the golden grain
Of Russia's fertile fields, the vineyards of Spain;
I ride the billows of the seven seas,
And I scale the Alps and the Pyrenees.

My flag waves above the frozen poles,
My national anthem sings in the souls
Of freedom-loving men in a thousand lands,
From the Borealis to Afric's sands.
I know no boundary, and I know no creed,
And if without the law the lesser breed
In his ignorance does err or sin—what then? . . .
He is my brother still. . . . . I, too, know sin.

From the Big Dipper to the Southern Cross,
I bow to no king — I acknowledge no boss;
Free I was born, and free I shall live . . .
To the Nations United my allegiance I give.
The desert, the jungle, the sea and the air,
And Main Street I claim as my own anywhere,
For this is my home — the land of my birth . . .
My Native Land — My World! . . . My Earth!

—Lynn Hamilton

America, struggled for their Independence not through bloodshed but through intelligent reasoning and understanding; for they wanted to cooperate with her in showing and proving to the world that the freedom of a deserving subject people could be obtained from a sovereign power through peaceful and respectable means. But the wheels of Fate have turned to make not only Filipinos but Americans as well pay the supreme sacrifice for that freedom. Bataan, Corregidor and now Leyte have become veritable Crucibles out of which both people have brought *the best* in each of them. And the one and only Christian Republic in the Far East will be born.

The observance of the ninth anniversary of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines has a deeper meaning than previous anniversaries. It makes all the foregoing consummate and vivid before our eyes; and gives us a "preview" of the coming Philippine Republic—the Greatest Human Monument of All Ages!

SERGIO OSMEÑA

The New President of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE CALLED THE GREATEST FILIPINO STATESMAN BY THE LATE QUEZON

By Dr. Diosado M. Yap
Editor and Publisher, "Bataan" Magazine

PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA

Sergio Osmeña who became president of the Philippine government-in-exile on August 1, 1944, and second man to hold the highest office his people can bestow, is familiar even to the youngest school-boy in Manila, where he had been a public figure for almost half a century before he fled before the approaching Japs in the spring of 1942 to come to this country and help set up the exile government under the late Manuel Luis Quezon.

Few Americans know this silent, almost-stealthy Filipino leader who has been in Washington since mid-1942 working with the armed services and the Office of War Information on war and propaganda devices by which his people might be freed. At 25 years of age, he ran for provincial governor of Cebu and became the youngest elected executive in the islands.

The greatest problem confronting young Osmeña then was to put down the *PULAHAN*, or red, uprising in his province. The outlaws were committing numerous depredations. They would swoop down upon a town or a village, and plunder and pillage. By their atrocities they struck fear and terror into the hearts of the peaceful and law-abiding men and women. They vowed they would never lay down their arms, that they would never be taken alive.

But once Osmeña became provincial governor, the leaders of the brigand band consented to meet him. While the *reds* were harassing and routing the forces of the government in Negros, Leyte, Semar and many places in Luzon, Osmeña, practically alone and unarmed, went into the mountains of Cebu and met the leaders of the band. And Osmeña, with that rare gift of personal charm all his own, convinced the bandits to lay down their arms. The Quintin brothers, outlaw leaders, voluntarily became his prisoners. The surrender of the *PULAHAN* in Cebu had its repercussions in the other provinces and soon the movement died out entirely.

Overnight, Osmeña leaped from comparative obscurity to national fame.

The Act of Congress of July 1, 1902, promised the creation of a popular assembly as soon as general peace could be established in the islands. In the establishment of general peace and order, Osmeña played a leading part. In the establishment of the Philippines Assembly, Osmeña had a major share.

The success of the Assembly contributed largely to the establishment of the Philippine Legislature, and the success of the Legislature to the creation of the Philippine Congress under the Constitution.

When the delegates to the Philippine Assembly met for the first time, Sergio Osmeña was a mere provinciano. Pedro Paterno was the outstanding figure. Paterno had presided over the Malolos Revolutionary Congress and the Malolos Constitutional Assembly, and had covered himself with prestige and glory. He was thus the logical man.

But before the Assembly held its formal meeting to elect a speaker, Osmeña had impressed the young and the old, the veterans and the recruits with his personality. And when the voting came on October 16, 1907, Osmeña was elected by a unanimous vote.

It is noteworthy to recall how that Assembly under the influence of Sergio Osmeña functioned with clock-wise precision. The first organization, the adoption of rules, and the preparation of messages and resolutions took but forty minutes. It is likewise significant that the first act passed by the Assembly, within ten minutes after its organization, was the Gabaldon Law appropriating 1,000,000 ($500,000) pesos for the construction of bario schools. It was epochal. It showed what the Filipinos could do if given the chance to control their own affairs.

It was an index to the work of construction that the Assembly set itself to perform in order to establish a sure foundation for the future Filipino state. In Osmeña's fight for leadership, his men have always referred with pride to his record of constructive work as well as to his untarnished public and private life during the last thirty years that he has been elevated to some of the highest offices in the gift of his people.

Prior to the first general elections in June, 1907, the party in power was the *PARTIDO FEDERAL*. Osmeña helped in the organization of the *PARTIDO NACIONALISTA* as the party of the opposition. In the first general elections in 1907, Osmeña's party, waving the banner of independence, swept the country.

From 1907 to 1921, Osmeña ruled supreme. But in 1916, Man-

uel L. Quezon, fresh from his conquest as Resident Commissioner and flushing with justifiable pride, began to challenge the power of Osmeña.

The fight developed over the question of who should control the appointments — the President of the Senate or the President of the majority party. Quezon versus Osmeña. The break was almost averted through an agreement to prevent the division of the ruling party and the weakening of the campaign for independence. A formal pact was signed to insure peace and unity, Osmeña agreeing to abdicate some of his powers. But the following day, the pact became a mere scrap of paper when Quezon went ahead anyway and organized the *COLLECTIVISTA PARTY*.

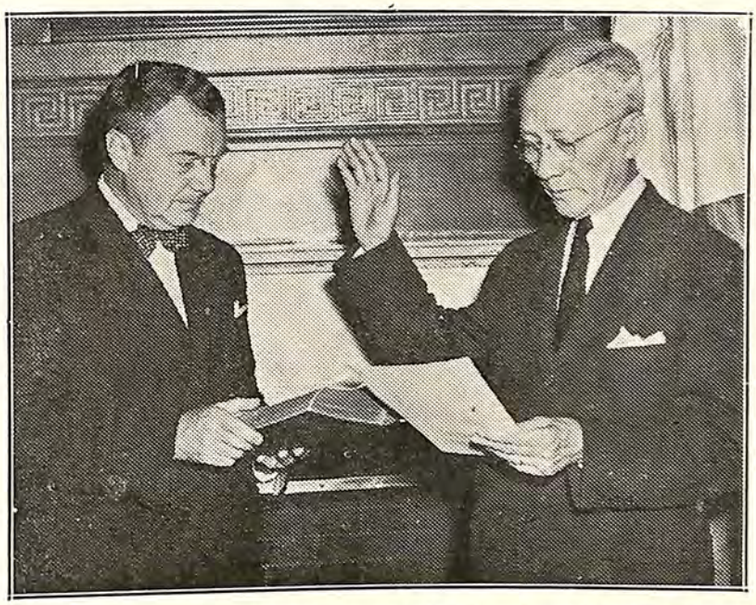
Quezon, a "new man," fiery, tempestuous, theatrical, colorful, attracted to his standard the youth of the land. His battle-cry—"my loyalty to my party ends where my loyalty to my country begins," — and his attacks on the "caucus system" and alleged "despotism" and "cannonism" and "unipersonalism" of Osmena had their telling effect.

The election contest of 1922 was a triangular fight among the COLLECTIVISTA PARTY headed by Manuel L. Quezon, the UNIPERSONALISTA headed by Sergio Osmeña and the DEMOCRATA headed by Juan Sumulong. Quezon won, but his majority was not decisive, not even impressive.

Soon afterwards, circumstances compelled the re-union of the COLLECTIVISTA and the UNIPERSONALISTA in order to effect a working majority in the Legislature, under the banner of the PARTIDO NATIONALISTA-CONSOLIDADO, to the great discomfiture of the DEMOCRATAS.

The Quezon-Osmeña alliance continued until the controversy over the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law commenced in May, 1932, after the approval of the law on April 4, 1932.

During the absence of the Osmeña-Roxas (OSROX) mission in America, President Quezon strengthed his hold. He was determined to be the leader, come what may. He reorganized the directorate of the NACIONALISTA-CONSOLIDADO PARTY and eliminated Osmeña and Roxas. He



AP Photo from Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations.

Sergio Osmeña takes his oath of office as President of the Philippines following the death of Manuel L. Quezon. The oath of office was administered to him by Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson at 2:40 P.M., August 1, in the office of Secretary of Interior Ickes, Washington, D. C.

reorganized the judiciary and other departments of the government. So when OSROX missioners returned to the Philippines, they found themselves out of their own party.

Quezon also broke all precedents by reorganizing the legislature itself. He ousted Roxas from the speakership, Osmeña from the pro-tempore presidency of the Senate, and all other OSROX men from committee chairmanships in both houses of the Legislature.

Finally, on December 17, 1933, Sergio Osmeña and Manuel Roxas broke away from the NACIONALISTA-CONSOLIDADO PARTY and formed the PARTIDO NACIONALISTA-PRO-INDEPENDENCIA.

In the 1934 elections, the youth were with Osmeña and Roxas. But President Quezon was well-entrenched and safely ensconced in power. He had key men in practically every department in the government. He had strong lieutenants in trategic points all over the islands. He had the financial backing and a strong party machine that Osmeña and Roxas did not have. Moreover, Quezon had stolen the OSROX thunder by being in America when, on March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act, which was practically a replica of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act secured by the OSROX mission, with the exception that the former did not let America keep armed forces in the Philippines, was approved by Congress.

Quezon won the election overwhelmingly.

When, in 1935, officers of the new Commonwealth of the Philippines were to be chosen, Quezon and Osmeña ran on the same ticket. They swept all opposition before them and since that time have had a well-nigh free hand in running Philippine affairs.

Osmeña showed the greatness of his spirit for the sake of his grieving country in November, 1943, when the Congress of the United States was asked through the initiative of Mr. Osmeña to keep President Quezon in office as president of the Philippine government-in-exile for the duration of the war, notwithstanding that the Philippine Constitution forbade a president serving more than eight years.

Mr. Osmeña, who would have succeeded President Quezon on November 15, 1943, said that he relinquished his right because the interests of the United States and the Philippines in the war could be best served by keeping President Quezon in office. Thus, he gladly acquiesced in the movement which he himself initiated and stepped aside for the ailing leader, Quezon.

To the service of his country, Sergio Osmeña has brought two sterling qualities—breadth and no-

bility of vision and steadfast, indomitable courage.

In 1900, before his admission to the Philippine bar, he was editor of the newspaper NUEVO DIA, *New Day*. The words were prophetic of the future that was to come to the Philippines.

His brilliant personality and outstanding ability as a constructive, sagacious leader early attracted the favorable attention of American administrators and it was in 1904 that Governor General Luke E. Wright saw to it that he became governor of Cebu. In October, 1906, although the youngest of all provincial executives in the Philippines, he presided over the Assembly of provincial governors held in Manila and was elected chairman of that body.

For a young man scarcely 28 years of age, these were indeed distinctive achievements. Nevertheless, his public career had only just begun, for, in 1907, he was elected Delegate to the first Philippine Assembly, and it was in the Assembly, as Speaker from 1907 until 1916, that he performed what was perhaps his greatest patriotic service in so conducting this legislative body as to make good the claim of the Filipino people to self-government.

After the creation of the Philippine Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Jones Law in 1916, Sergio Osmeña was urged by his friends to seek election as Senator, but this he could not bring himself to do until six years later, so great was his interest in the work of the Lower House and his loyalty to it, which he regarded as a combination of the Philippine Assembly. In 1922, however, after remaining continuously in the House of Representatives as Speaker, he was elected Senator from the Tenth District, and continuously served in this capacity until November, 1935, when he became Vice President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

When the Japanese warships were steaming into the harbor of Cebu, where Osmeña was the first governor, the same Osmeña who had climbed the mountains more than thirty years before to quell the *red* uprising went back to confer with leaders from all parts of the Visayan Islands, who had been summoned there upon the instructions of President Quezon.

While Cebu City was being subjected to a devastating raid by Japanese war birds, Osmeña managed to escape from the bombs, returned safely to Negros, and submitted his report to Quezon. From Negros both Quezon and Osmeña made their epochal voyage to Australia to rejoin with General Douglas MacArthur and thence to Washington, D. C.

During this time of storm and stress, of untold difficulties and hardships, of planning and adjusting, of construction and reconstruction, the leaders of the Philippine government, particularly Osmeña, gave evidence of their statesmanship and ability. As President Quezon said on one occasion: "Osmeña is the best statesman the Philippines has ever produced."

The consistency of Osmeña's leadership and statesmanship is best evidenced by his unwavering stand on Philippine independence and by his faith in the integrity of the American people. He alone of all the leaders of the Filipino people has steered unswervingly along the path of duty he has chosen to take.

The best epitome of Philippine-American relations that has ever been uttered, which express Osmeña's consistent views, is that which he himself made on the occasion commemorating the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines:

"The history of American adventure in political idealism in the Philippines is unique. Nothing like it had ever been seen in the often tragic relations between sovereign powers and their colonies. Nevertheless, there are those who have attributed the passage of the Independence Act to selfish motives. This is indeed a great error.

"Although there is no human action that is completely free from egoistic influence, what Schurman said with respect to the motives that led President McKinley and the American people to insist on the relinquishment of Spain's sovereignty over the Philippines may be said with equal truth with regard to the decision of the American Congress of prescribing the process by which American authority would be terminated and the independence of the Philippines finally proclaimed.

"Particular economic interests—those concerned with sugar, cottonseed oil, cordage and other products —may have entered into the consideration of the Independence Law, but they were not the decisive factor. It was the deep sense of a moral obligation on the part of the United States to redeem its pledge of liberty to the Filipinos and to carry to a successful conclusion its idealistic mission in these islands that moved Congress to grant us our independence.

"Truly, it can be said that the same lofty purpose which brought the American flag to our shores motivated the decision to haul it down."

In Osmeña's fight for national leadership, his men and followers always have referred to his record of constructive work with pride, as well as his untarnished public and private life during the long years of public service, devotion and consecration to the ideals of his people.

He and Quezon did not always see alike as to how to get their aims, but no one in the Philippines doubted that both men were single-hearted in one respect: Each wanted to serve the interests of the Filipinos and the Philippines, for which each had fought for decades, both on sanguine battlefields and in the marble halls of the Congress of the United States.

As President Osmeña declared on the day he took office, following the death of gallant Quezon, his aims are the same as those of his predecessor. Fate has decreed that Quezon, who lived among his people and loved them so long, should die in an adopted land. The same fate has decreed that Osmeña, scholar, statesman and serene director, shall lead his people when the Japanese scourge has been eliminated from the Philippines.

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Family of Late Philippine President Comes To Live In Southland For The Duration

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, widow of the late Philippine President, and her three children — Manuel 18, Maria Zenaida 20, and Maria Aurora 21 — as they arrived at Los Angeles, November 3.

Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, widow of the late President of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines, and her three children arrived in Los Angeles last week (Nov. 3) from Washington, D.C. They intend to live here until the homeland is liberated.

Mrs. Quezon was in deep mourning. She expressed great joy, however, at the favorable reports being made in the reconquest of the Philippines. And as for the Southland she said that she and her children liked it for they lived here for a few months six years ago. They came back to the United States with the late President Quezon, in May, 1942, after their escape from Corregidor.

The family arrived at Chicago November 1 to change trains for California. In the interim, at Mrs. Quezon's request, Rev. William A. Fletcher (formerly of Manila) celebrated a mass in a Catholic church. Among those present were Mrs. Lester J. Tacy and Col. Jay J. McCarthy. As Mrs. Tacy said, Mrs. Quezon "sought the sanctuary of the church in her bereavement over the loss of her husband, and the solace and inspiration of Father Fletcher's words in addition to her own prayers for the liberation of the Filipino people and for the liberation of the American people, both military and civilian, who are prisoners of the Japanese." Mrs. Tacy's husband, Col. Lester J. Tacy, was Commander of the 24th Field Artillery, captured by the Japs on Bataan, and held a prisoner since then.

COL. MANUEL NIETO

Accompanying the family on this trip were Col. Manuel Nieto, who was military aide to President Quezon, and Col. E. C. Cruz, the President's personal physician, who escaped with him from Corregidor. Both are returning to Washington.

The Quezon children will continue their studies here. Manuel, 18, is going to take up law at Loyola University. Maria Aurora is 21, and Maria Zenaida is 20. But, as Mrs. Quezon said, they "live only in suitcases"; meaning that should the Philippines be retaken in a year or so, they are already to go — back home.

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LIM-ALDABA NUPTIALS

ESTAFANIA J. ALDABA

Luis Lim, eldest son of General and Mrs. Vicente Lim, and Miss Estefania J. Aldaba, will be married at Washington, D. C., sometime this month.

Lim is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and since coming to California over a year ago has been employed as engineer at an airplane factory in Santa Monica. His father was the first Filipino to graduate from West Point Military Academy and was the outstanding Filipino hero of Bataan. He is still a prisoner of the Japanese. His mother was the former Pilar Hidalgo, of the highly esteemed Hidalgo family of Manila. She was at one time instructor of mathematics at the University of the Philippines, past president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines, and at present a member of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. Formerly a resident of Los Angeles, she and her three young children left for Washington to live there.

Miss Aldaba is a graduate of the Philippine Women's College (B. S. E.), University of the Philippines (M. A.), and the University of Michigan (Ph.D.). It is reported that after the nuptials she will accompany her husband when he returns to Los Angeles and establish their residence here.

FIELD AMBULANCES FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Another activity of the Sponsors of the Philippine Heroes (Los Angeles), held recently, was crowned with success. This time it was a War Bond Drive to raise money with which to purchase at least sixty fully equipped ambulances to be sent to the Philippines for the use of the Red Cross. This number was exceeded; more than sixty ambulances were bought.

Every member put her efforts in the campaign which was chairmanned by Mrs. Carolyn McIntyre. She and Mmes. P. A. Peterson and J. B. Renick each received a *citation* from the War Finance Department for selling the most Bonds. Mrs. McIntyre, whose son is a prisoner of the Japanese, said: "We hope to hear from some of the crews who operate these ambulances as the name of our organization is inside each one."

MRS. CAROLINE McINTYRE

The Sponsors of the Philippine Heroes, whose slogan is General MacArthur's "I will keep the soldiers' faith," is an organization of (only those) families of those men in the U. S. armed forces who fought in the Battle of the Philippines. The membership is nationwide, but its headquarters is in Los Angeles.

Harris & Ewing Photo from Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations

President Osmena administers the oath of office to Mrs. Pilar H. Lim, only woman member of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, appointed to this important post by the President on August 15.

At a press conference following the official ceremony in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Lim stressed the important role that Filipino women will play in postwar reconstruction and rehabilitation. "We are ready for the many tasks ahead," said Mrs. Lim. "The Filipino women are working now, making clothes and assisting the Filipino War Relief, Inc., in organizing and planning for relief in the Philippines."

Mrs. Lim returned to the West Coast to bring her three children back to Washington, D. C., where she will assume her new duties in the Philippine Commonwealth offices.

IDA N. WELLERSON

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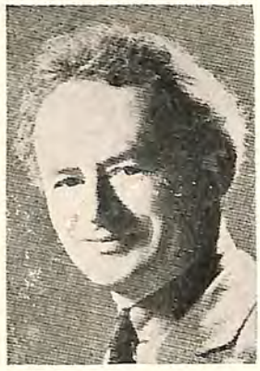
Internationally Renowned Couple Are As Modest As They Are Famous; Devote Activities in Contribution to War Effort



DR. MAX WELLERSON

The saying that "the simplest is the best" finds a niche in the life of the Wellersons — Dr. and Mrs. Max Wellerson of New York City, musicians of international repute. Mrs. Wellerson was Ida Nachmanowitz before her marriage.

They live simply at their spacious apartment on Riverside Drive, which houses also the Wellerson Studios. Since Pearl Harbor they organized weekly musical and cultural programs called, "Evenings with the Wellersons." It did not take long for these gatherings to grow and so those "evenings" were held at a bigger place where the increased number of attendance could be accommodated. The entire net proceeds from these programs were turned over to Russian War Relief, United China Relief, American Red Cross (which included Filipino War Relief) and USO.

This writer asked Mrs. Wellerson why their agent didn't get a booking for a season at the Hollywood Bowl for them? "Because," she said, "when Mr. Wellerson and I were married, we had to make an important decision: either we would travel over the face of the globe as a piano team, make a lot of money but live in hotels and never have a home of our own—or settle down in New York as teachers, earn less money but have a place where we can find sanctuary, eat our own simply-cooked food, and keep our health intact. We decided on the latter, and therefore the only free time we have for traveling engagements is in the summer. By accepting engagements in summer resorts we combine vacations with performances, which is a particularly desirable arrangement, now that war time travel is so difficult. We have been in Europe and various parts of the United States before the war, but we feel we are better off near home these days."

Mrs. Wellerson joined the American Women's Voluntary Services (AWVS) at the outbreak of the war. A reporter wrote that ever since Mrs. Wellerson became a "woman in uniform," she and her famous husband have spared neither time, money nor ounce of their human strength and endurance for the war effort. They have been making concert appearances in and out of New York to raise funds for war relief and to make life more cheerful for our servicemen in canteens, government hospitals and institutions for sick and disabled merchant marines, without regard to race or creed. She has a number of adopted sons in our armed forces, of different nationalities and at least a dozen of them are Filipinos. To some of them she writes most every day. And as early as last August she was already preparing Christmas packages for each one of them.

Besides being a celebrated pianist, being the other half of the internationally renowned duo, Mrs. Wellerson is also a poet. She is the author of a unique volume of verses, called "Rhymes To Music You Love," a book which is, as Prof. Janet Rankin Aiken of Columbia University said, "concerned with everyday matters, and follows Wordsworth's dictum that poetry must serve a moral purpose. It reflects a broad sympathy with humankind, striking a popular note which is refreshing."

Her remarkable poem, "A Study in Pigmentation," (which was printed in the last issue of this magazine), is included in that volume. In 1935 it attracted the attention of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. In the presence of hundreds of prominent people of New York, at a banquet in his honor, Quezon said, "This is the most wonderful poem I have ever heard in my life" (Quezon's exact words). She later dedicated this work to the Philippine President. In 1939, at the New York World's Fair, this poem was awarded first prize. The same poem won another high honor when the World's Fair reopened in 1940, awarded by the National Poetry Center. "A Study in Pigmentation" is included in the New York World's Fair Anthology recently published by the Poets Press, New York City.

Dr. Wellerson, a descendant of a long line of famous musicians, was born in Russia where he studied and made concert appearances as a child. Later he came to the United States, was graduated from Teachers College, Columbia University in New York City, and became assistant teacher to Dr. William Mason (a pupil of Liszt).

The brief sketch about him continues: "After several years of highly successful concert tours both in the United States and Europe, he returned to this country and for a number of years he has been teaching and making concert appearances as soloist and in piano duos with Ida N. Wellerson.

"Many of his pupils have been awarded important prizes in various musical contests throughout the country. Also, he has invented a unique piano method which is in use extensively by teachers in various cities in the United States."

In their large apartment on Riverside Drive, the Wellersons have a special "Philippine Wall." On it hang pictures of their many Filipino friends—from the great Quezon and Osmena; Romulo, the late Francisco Varona, Camilo Osias, Manuel A. Adeva; and so on down the line, including pictures of most of their adopted sons in the armed forces.

When the war is over the Wellersons have a definite plan to visit and tour the Philippines. And they might even decide to live there. With their name already famous more than half way around the world and with heart and goodness which the Filipinos know they have, they will be most welcome there and those with whom they made friends here would be glad of the opportunity to return their kindness and hospitality. And in fact their musical and cultural programs would work out quite well there, too.

The Wellersons are a great asset to better understanding and friendship among people of different races, nationalities or creeds.

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With Our Men

--Photo by Har is & Ewing.

President Sergio Osmena pinning the "stars" on Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, in an official ceremony, last September 26, when the Colonel was promoted to Brigadier-General.

On September 10 he was appointed by the new President to fill the post of Philippine Resident Commissioner, replacing Joaquin M. Elizalde. At the same time he continues to be the chief of the Department of Information and Public Relations of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines.

General Romulo has already left to rejoin General Douglas MacArthur. President Osmena left a few days later. They are all now in Leyte.

Lieutenant Antonio P. Madrigal, aide-de-camp to the President, was also promoted to the rank of captain at the same ceremony.

GENERAL RUMULO WOUNDED IN LEYTE

Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, was wounded by a piece of shrapnel from a Jap bomb that exploded in the Tacloban battle sector the morning of Oct. 25, according to press reports recently received in the United States. The bomb killed seven men outright and seriously injured eleven.

General Romulo did not know he was wounded until the surgeon who was dressing the wounds of a sentry saw the general bleeding in the face. He was hit by the piece of shrapnel on the right cheek and was bleeding profusely.

General MacArthur awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to General Romulo when he visited him the follow day. Gen. Romulo is already the wearer of the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Service Star, the Presidential Citation, the fouragerre, and other decorations for gallantry in action.

Dioscoro L. Tolentino is yeoman 2nd class, with the Lion 8 Unit, stationed at present at Port Hueneme, California. Joined the Navy late in 1942. A graduate of the University of Southern Cali-

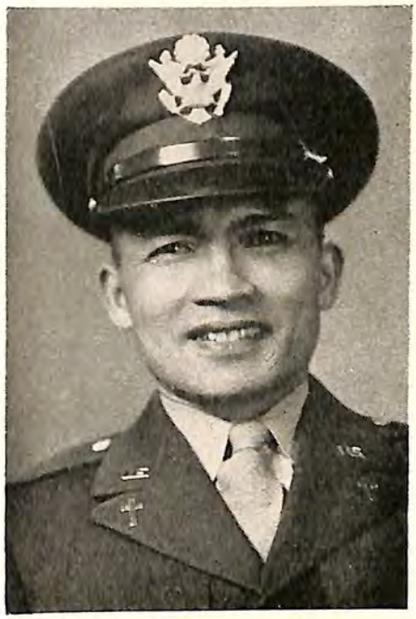
DIOSCORO L. TOLENTINO

fornia (A.B.), he was one of 40, out of around 150, who successfully passed test, early in '43, for advance training. From San Diego Training Station, he was sent to the Yeoman School at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; then to Boston Receiving Station; to Brown University, Providence, R. I.; thence to Lido Beach, Long Island; and to Norfolk, Va.; from there to Naval Advance Base Personnel Depot, San Bruno, Calif.; and his present station is at Port Hueneme. Like sailor Lamatao he is waiting to be shipped out for overseas duty.

CAPT. FRANCISCO J. LARDIZABAL

Captain Francisco J. Lardizabal was a well-known physician in Chicago before coming to California a year before Pearl Harbor. Settled with his family in Stockton for a while. When the Japanese struck he volunteered for overseas duty. Was assigned to medical detachment and sent to the Aleutian Islands where he served for a year. Came back last summer on a furlough, spent most of his time in the "ol' home town," Chicago, with his charming wife and two children. At present he is with the medical training regiment at Camp Barkley, Texas.

in the Service



MAURICE B. LEGARE

1st Lieutenant Maurice B. S. Legare is a chaplain in the 1st Filipino Infantry, all of whom have long been overseas. Claims distinction of being first Filipino in Stockton to volunteer in U. S. Army immediately after the Japs attacked us. Was minister of Trinity Presbyterian Church (Filipino), Stockton, since 1939, and during which time, as a musician, has developed talent of many young people of his church and community. Married an American school teacher in 1930, who now resides in Stockton with their 11-year-old son.

* * *

Juan L. Lamatao has been in the U. S. Navy for two years now. Quite active in lodge work before volunteering into the service, in fact has held several important positions in his Fraternal Order and was Worshipful Master of Los Angeles Lodge when he left. Stationed first on Treasure Island, then transferred to Shoemaker, where he is at present, waiting for assignment overseas.

Press Assn. Photo from Philippine Department of Information and Public Relations

Colonel Ruperto A. Kangleon (left), Filipino guerrilla leader recently appointed provincial governor of Leyte by President Sergio Osmena is shown with Major F. Fernandez, Judge Advocate on Colonel Kangleon's staff.

Colonel Kangleon was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General MacArthur. Since Japanese occupation of the Philippines, Colonel Kangleon and his ragged army of guerrillas have waged relentless warfare against the Japanese, and have killed more than 3,800 enemy soldiers. The Japanese offered 50,000 pesos for the capture of Colonel Kangleon.

"We never lost hope," the Colonel said. "If we had, we would have been liquidated ourselves long ago."

JUAN L. LAMATAO

Announcement . . .

PAPER IS RATIONED

. . . and the cost has gone higher

Paper cost has not only gone up, but paper itself is now hard to get. For this reason we are forced to raise the price of this magazine to 25c per copy instead of 20c. The subscription price of $2 remains only till the end of this year. Then it will be raised to $2.50.

We suggest that you take advantage of the present low cost of subscription. Effective January 1, 1945, it will be: $2.50 per year; 25c a copy.

Send in your subscriptions now.

New Congresswoman From California: Helen Gahagan Douglas

Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas and family—at home: Capt. Melvyn Douglas, now in the U. S. Army in India; Mrs. Douglas, Mary Helen, Peter and Gregory.

Helen Gahagan Douglas, Congresswoman-elect from the 14th District of Los Angeles, has won wide support throughout that District, and got elected, because of her forthright support of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic program. She won a smashing victory in the May primaries, and was elected with a big margin over her opponent, William D. Campbell, Republican.

In every campaign speech—and she made three or four a day throughout the District—Mrs. Douglas, wife of screen star Melvyn Douglas, voiced a call for all Americans to vote. "Ours is the only great power in the world which would dare to hold an election in the midst of a crucial war," she said, "and as good Americans we should give expression to this most precious right of democracy by making sure that we vote and that we urge all our friends to do likewise."

Mrs. Douglas was endorsed by all branches of organized labor, by members and leaders of all racial minority groups in the 14th District and by Congressman Tom Ford, whose place she takes in Washington. Congressman Ford retired because of poor health.

Her prestige as spokesman for those who advocate American participation in a world organization to preserve peace and as a leader in American foreign policy has become widespread even before she was elected to Congress.

Collier's magazine, several New York newspapers, Chicago publications and even the London, England, "Manchester Guardian," have published accounts of her campaign on the basis that she already has become a great force in our national life.

This recognition was claimed when she was invited, almost on the eve of election, to address the annual Herald-Tribune Forum in New York—where she spoke opposite the two most prominent Republican spokesmen of the day, Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Rep. Clare Boothe Luce.

Mrs. Douglas' speech on that occasion aroused widespread interest and acclaim. National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan called it "the greatest speech of the campaign."

Before she became a candidate for Congress Mrs. Douglas was Democratic national Committee-Woman from California and was vice-chairman of the state Democratic Central Committee. She gave up a career as a great opera singer and stage star to work as a volunteer among migrant farm workers and to campaign for better school conditions, better housing conditions and better understanding of the rights of all Americans.

The "Mothers" Group Racket

Among the groups engaged in spreading Nazi doctrines in America in an attempt to undermine democracy, there are a number of so-called "Mothers" groups about which the public should be more fully informed. Names like "American," "patriotic," "Christian," used by most subversive movements to conceal the true nature of their activities, are also prominently featured by dozens of "Mothers" clubs that have sprung up in American cities. Separate groups, they are yet linked together by a common program of action, and more specifically by a continual interchange of letters among the leaders, and of literature and speakers. Most of them are isolationist, anti-British, anti-Russian, often anti-Semitic. All of them make political capital of the very natural anxiety which every mother with children in the service feels.

These clubs have been thoroughly investigated most recently by the *Woman's Home Companion*,* and six were found to be the most influential: the Mothers of Sons Forum; We, the Mothers, Mobilize for America, Inc.; American Mothers; Loyal American Mothers; National Blue Star Mothers of America (formerly Crusading Mothers of Philadelphia), and Mothers and Daughters of Pennsylvania.

The MOTHERS OF SONS FORUM was founded in Cincinnati in 1939 by Mrs. Josephine Mahler, to keep America out of war. By June, 1940, she had 65,000 names on petition against enactment of the Selective Service Act. The present leader is Mrs. Lucinda Benge, rabidly isolationist, more worried about the motives of our Allies and what she calls the "Russian menace" than enemy ideologies. Though not specific, she claims a large number of active members, a larger number of inactive ones who contribute funds which enable Mrs. Benge to visit other leaders, hire halls and print pamphlets.

WE, THE MOTHERS, MOBILIZE FOR AMERICA, INC., of Chicago, one of the largest of these groups, is led by Mrs. Lyrl C. Van Hyning, who sees her followers as "rather stupid" women who "will work hard for me, and that's what is important." Among her favorite projects are: "Women's Voice," an eight-page monthly publication for 20,000 subscribers: an impeach-the-President movement; and an attempt to get members and friends of WE, THE MOTHERS, elected as delegates to the Republican convention, to help nominate what is called a "nationalist" candidate for the Presidency, who will be isolationist, anti-British, anti-Russian. Typical example of this group's activities is the letter that was sent to parents of the American boys who died when the destroyer, *Reuben James*, was sunk by a submarine off Newfoundland in 1941. The letter, addressed to each parent, urged that "the real murderers" of their boy, "the men who violated the Constitution of the United States by sending him into the war zone," be called to account.

AMERICAN MOTHERS in Detroit was formerly known as Mothers of the U. S. A., led by Mrs. Rose Farber. The new national chairman is Mrs. Beatrice Knowles, whose home serves as an office for the distribution of mimeographed hate leaflets, among them the pamphlets of Gerald L. K. Smith, to a mailing list which, she claims, includes between 35,000 and 54,000 names. Voluntary contributions pay for this and the trips to Washington, D. C., which Mrs. Knowles makes every few months. Rationing, price ceilings, draft of manpower and the teaching of tolerance in the schools are policies against which Mrs. Knowles takes a firm stand. She is a friend of Mrs. Katherine Sutter, the motivating spirit behind the 50 women in Flint, Michigan, who compose the LOYAL AMERICAN MOTHERS, which follows the Coughlin-Smith line.

The NATIONAL BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA, in Philadelphia, (not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America), is led by Mrs. Catherine Brown; the secretary is Mrs. Lillian Parks. Anti-British, anti-Russian, anti-Semitic, the members hold small, restricted meetings which rail against the President, the United Nations, and rationing. Both Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Parks were seen with Gerald L. K. Smith at his ralies in St. Louis and Baltimore. They arranged two speaking engagements in Philadelphia for America First leaders. At his meetings, Smith asks war mothers to write the word, "mother," on the envelopes containing their donations, thus building up a mailing list of potential National Blue Star Mothers.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA is a Philadelphia organization functioning mainly through a news letter edited by Irene Thorne Murphy, former Coughlinite and secretary of America First.

Mrs. Agnes Waters represents many of the above groups before congressional committees in Washington. She has a campaign under way to have herself elected President of the United States. Her platform: "Let us demand that this war be stopped at once. Let's keep a clothesline handy in every little back yard to hang the traitors, or a gun." She advocates getting "these traitors out of office . . . (by) . . . shooting them out. This would be easier than to fool with elections."

There is no way of computing the actual membership of these racketeering groups, but they have a sizeable number of supporters throughout the country, many perhaps unaware of their true purpose.

Thousands of women, on the other hand, are enrolled in the bona fide "mother" organizations, such as the BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA, AMERICAN WAC MOTHERS, NAVY MOTHERS, MOTHERS OF WORLD WAR II, and MOTHERS OF MEN IN SERVICE (MOMS) OF AMERICA. These groups do excellent work, providing canteens, camp services and programs of recreation for the men in service hospitals. They also man blood donor centers, help the Red Cross and the USO, sell war bonds. These mothers are aiding the war effort, doing all they can to bring the war to a speedy, but victorious end.

Women who seek affiliation with mothers organizations should be urged to investigate them thoroughly, lest they be exploited by professional dealers in hatred who grind their own political axes and play the enemy's propaganda game with the help of the unwary.

* See the Mother Racket, *Woman's Home Companion*, July, 1944.

Come . . .

LET US SEE THESE BEAUTIFUL ISLES . . . . . .

And Scenic Trips
And Films

★ ★ ★ ★

The Enchanting City of Baguio, Mountain Province, The Summer Capital of The Philippines

(Continued from last issue)

★

Now that the Philippines is well on its way to deliverance from the bloody hands of the Japanese. it is but proper and timely that the Americans should know about the unusual beauty with which nature has endowed those lovely isles of the Eastern Seas — lovely isles that compose the Beautiful Philippines.—EDITOR.

Montalban Gorge contains the reservoir whence Manila derives its water supply. There is a cave opening just above the river bank extending — they whose courage and liking for bats will permit can verify this — clear through the mountains.

Antipolo has the shrine of Our Lady of Good Voyages, the image of the Virgin brought from Mexico to insure the safety of the galleons from the anger of the sea, and the attacks of the priates who used to lie in wait in the San Bernardino Strait and the Verde Island Passage. It is dressed in a robe that falls in a cone, so stiff it is with gold, and its jewels are of enormous value.

The ruins of the Guadalupe Church and the Bamboo Organ at Las Piñas are featured in all the guide books.

Fort McKinley, America's largest Army post, in point of acreage, is close to Manila, too.

The spin to Lucena and on to Atimonan, both in Tayabas, over the South Road, is a favorite one. On the east are the little towns of Binangonan de Lampon, a celebrated port in the sixteenth century in the galleon trade, and the landlocked harbor of Hondagua.

Farther south, in Albay, Camarines and Sorsogon, are beautiful mountain views and extensive plantations of coconut and hemp. Peerless Mayon of the perfect cone is in Albay, the volcano of Isarog in Camarines, and Bulusan in Sorsogon.

In Bataan and Batangas, west and south of Manila, respectively, are orange groves and coffee and fruit orchards. At Limay, in Bataan, is a big lumber mill. A narrow gauge road leads back into the heart of a magnificent dipterocarp forest where the felling and logging of superb hardwoods are going on.

Batangas has Taal (volcano) the terrible. A small launch carries those who would look down into the crater o fthe grim volcano across Lake Bombon to the island from which Taal rises, somewhat under a thousand feet in height, and fairly easy to climb.

Across the bay is Cavite, a pretty little old town of historic interest, also the U. S. Navy base and radio station in the Philippines; an enjoyable short voyage up the coast to Olongapo where the dry dock Dewey is located, affords views of Zambales Province. Corregidor, "The Rock," the Gibraltar of the Far East, is the home of the big guns that guard the harbor, and an army and hydroplane station. Mariveles, the quarantine station, beyond Corregidor, that no one cares to be invited by the Government to look over, is a pretty spot to go to for an excursion.

Pampanga is Luzon's sugar province, the rival of Negros Occidental The modern centrals there and the fields of growing cane; Camp Stotsenburg, one of the principal army posts and the aeroplane station; San Fernando, with its strikingly handsome capitol, school and other buildings grouped about the pretty plaza, are all well worth seeing. Pangasinan, the "rice granary" of the Philippines, Tarlac and Nueva Ecija, a farming cattle and hunting country, are within automobile distance.

Baguio, which is often called the Simla of the Philippines, is classed with even more famous mountain resorts by its admirers; that is, all who know it.

The Benguet road is the most traveled route. It leaves the lowlands at Dagupan and now ascends, now crosses and recrosses the grove of the Bued river, coiling back on itself in the famous Zigzag. Cooler and cooler grows the air, behind drops all the lowland vegetation, to make room for the sturdy trees of the temperate zones. Wave on wave the trees roll up the mountains that stand on each other's shoulders below, around and above the small tableland on which Baguio edges away from the sheer precipice at the head of the gorge.

For some years a summer capital to which the Government transferred its work and personnel during the hot months, it is a chartered city, but the all-year residents are few, though many of the well-to-do of Manila have summer homes there. It has modern hotels. Camp John Hay, the military hospital post, is the main show place, among its beauties being the open air ampitheater that General Bell built with mountaineer labor, terraced as their wonderful rice terraces are, and gay with flowers.

Other places to see are the Mansion House, the official summer residence of the U. S. High Commissioner; Bishop Brent's Schools for Ameri-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Time moves on fast. This . . . in a little while . . . becomes a yesterday.

Have you ever stopped to think how much you miss those dear old familiar faces — of friends, or relatives maybe, or even mere acquaintances — and of men and women who became outstanding in their respective pursuits — people who became heroes and heroines for whom you felt a kinship even if you didn't know them personally because of their achievements? Haven't you ever stopped to think and said to yourself that you would turn the world upside down just to have them back? Or see them again — even in pictures?

But you, I, cannot have them back. Not that they have gone to the Great Beyond, as some of them have, but it's just that circumstances, destinations, and Time especially, have separated them from us.

We wish especially to remember and treasure the pictures (and each picture that appears in this "Album of Memories" is captioned with a brief sketch of the life and achievements or activities of the person) of those men who are now in Uncle Sam's armed forces.

It is a Treasure Book — to keep and to cherish. Contains over one hundred pictures. Pictures of people and outstanding Filipino social events from January 1, 1926, to the end of the year 1938 — a glowing Record — a vestpocket history of Filipino activities and personalities during thirteen years. (The next volume will be an "Album of Memories" — from January 1, 1938, to the end of the year 1945.)

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COME . . . LET US SEE

(Continued from Page 16)

can children and the school for mountain girls; the Constabulary School; the rest houses of the different religious Orders; Mirador, the Observatory, and Mt. Santo Tomas, whence a glorious view may be had over the whole majestic panorama of mountains and valleys to the lowlands and to the China Sea. On horseback or afoot, in Baguio and its immediate environs, just enjoying the air, the roses, the pungent pines, the tree ferns, the fields of Banguet lilies, every day is a delight. But beyond lie more regions that beckon.

(To be concluded in next issue)

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SAN PEDRO COMMUNITY STARTS OFF STRONG

First Filipino Float Entered In July 4th Parade Wins Prize

The Filipino Community of San Pedro was scarcely two months old last July Fourth yet it was able to enter a float in the annual civic parade that day—and won a prize. "Bataan Frontier" was the name of the float, depicting the loyalty of the Filipinos to Uncle Sam.

The float cost more than three hundred dollars, which was easily raised by the hard-working treasurer, Jimmy Del Risma, owner of the Star Cafe, through voluntary contributions by the Filipino businessmen of San Pedro, mostly cafe owners; but Del Risma himself contributed the most.

Below is a picture of that community's prize-winning entry. The Army, Navy and Merchant Marine are represented there; so are the Filipino nurses (by Mrs. Salvacion Monteclaro) and the WAC (by Mrs. Pauline Laag). Pedro Monteclaro was the driver of the float.

FRISCO ANCHITA

Last September 24, the election for permanent officers for 1944-45 was held with the following results: S. F. (Frisco) Anchita, president; Fermin Tobera, vice-pres.; Eufemia Enriquez, secretary; Jimmy Del Risma, treasurer.

Installation of officers took place Saturday night, October 14, observed with dancing and refreshments, at the Odd Fellows Temple, in San Pedro.

SOCIAL WORKER

Filipinos of San Pedro are elated over the election of Mrs. Fermina R. Enriquez to the secretaryship of of their community. She is an energetic young woman, full of initiative and quite capable of handling her duties.

With the opening of the War

FERMINA ENRIQUEZ

Chest Drive she volunteered her services freely and Mrs. Claribel Lippman, chairman of the War Chest Campaign in San Pedro, deputized her to solicit funds for

JIMMY DEL RISMA

war relief. She is the only Filipina in the Harbor District engaged in that activity and is doing quite a satisfactory job.

Mrs. Enriquez is the wife of a Filipino in Uncle Sam's Navy and who is at present somewhere in the Southwest Pacific.

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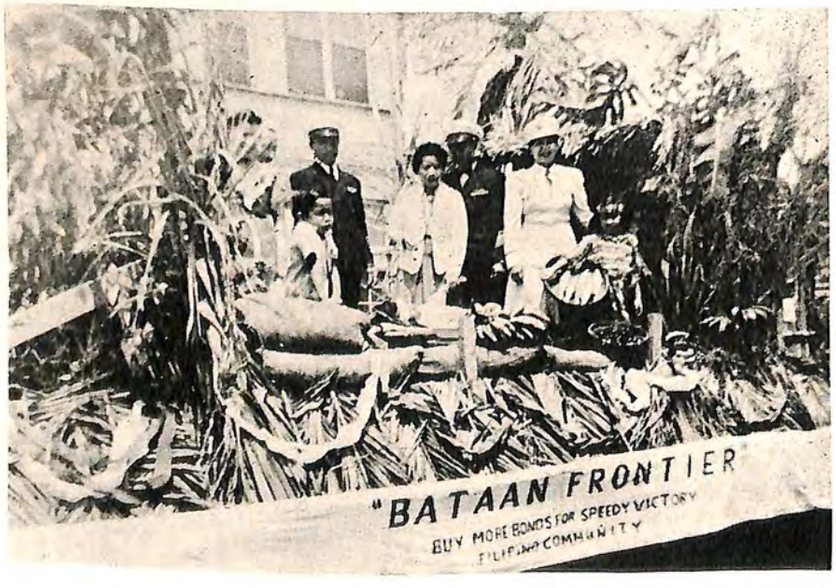

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NICANOR A. BACOLOY

(Story on Page 21)

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Hollywood Broadcast

Barrymore's Secret: Act Without Acting

Lionel Barrymore summed up the whole secret of acting in an autograph he wrote on a picture for little Margaret O'Brien.

Barrymore wrote:—

"Dear Margaret: I hope you never learn how you do it, because if you do you won't."

LUDWIG RETURNS FROM TEXAS

William Ludwig returned recently from a two-week stay at Boys' Ranch near Amarillo, Texas, where the writer gathered material for the screen play of the famous ranch for homeless boys which M-G-M plans for late fall production.

97 Items Needed For WAC Uniform

Lana Turner reported to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios for fittings on WAC clothes, a matter that she assumed would take an hour at the most, and discovered ninety-seven separate items awaiting her.

The ninety-seven piece wardrobe is issued to all WAC recruits and some 2,134 items arrived at the studio for use of the twenty-two girls portraying WACs in the new production co-starring Miss Turner, Laraine Day and Susan Peters.

Diane Ross is acclaimed as the Gypsy Rose Lee of the *Flamingo*, one of the liveliest and merriest nite spots in Chicago. And you don't have to go to the Windy City just to see and be so near her mobile curvatorso and be convinced (Diane wouldn't want you to be a problem to the ODT) — just look at her picture and you know you are getting the "real McCoy" of her likeness, of her . . . . . that's Diane!

Diane is one of the stellar performers at this popular night club and most every night she gets the lion's share of the patrons' plaudits — for she's certainly got what it takes! — know what we mean?

Meet Hollywood's newest and most spectacular star discovery — Yvonne DeCarlo, 20-year-old blue-eyed brunette beauty just signed by Universal Studios after being tested by Walter Wanger for his "Salome—Where She Danced."

Before coming to Hollywood as a featured theater and night club dancer, Miss DeCarlo studied dancing at Miss June Roper's Vancouver, B. C., School of Dancing. From this same school many of today's stars of the Ballet Russe have been graduated. In Vancouver, Miss DeCarlo was also active in dramatics, at King Edward High School, and with the Little Theatre. At St. Paul's church she sang in the choir.

DIANE ROSS

MOVIE QUIZ

1. Who is the only western star in screen history not identified with a particular horse, and why isn't he?
2. What noted movie producer will be heard but not seen in what forthcoming picture? And how come?
3. In what new picture about Jap spies and saboteurs in this country will four men who once spied on Japan for Allied nations, play the roles of Jap spies?
4. What feminine star wanted her son to become an actor, only to be told he preferred to wait and join the Marines?
5. In what forthcoming picture will Cary Grant, famed for his deft comedy roles, change pace entirely and play the dramatic role of an embittered Cockney of pre-war London's seamy side?
6. What led Actor George N. Neise who always had regarded No. 13 as especially unlucky for him, to change his mind?
7. What famous feminine star, although not working in her husband's picture, slipped in among the dress extras in a crow scene in order to bring him luck?
8. Why did Lee Tracy, in his first starring role since returning to the screen after more than two years of Army service, wisecrack that "Hollywood is still type casting"?
9. Why is Frank Ross, independent movie producer who plans to film "The Robe" in Technicolor for RKO Radio, looking for an unknown to play Salome?
10. How did RKO Radio come into possession of the portrait head of Hedy Lamarr at 16 which will be one of the stage properties used in the Viennese actress' new starring picture, "Experiment Perilous"? N. B.—It didn't come from the subject.

(Answers on Page 22)

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A.E.D.'s Observations on People Here and There

INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINER

Don't get fooled, folks. This isn't Harold Lloyd. But he is the Filipino Harold Lloyd—Vicente Yerro.

Far away and long ago (my! my! oh, time in thy flight!), back

VICENTE YERRO
As the Filipino Harold Lloyd

in the Philippines, Yerro was unrivaled as topnotch comedian. A native of Leyte, he joined the nomadic Boholano cloth-and-trinket peddlers to different parts of Luzon; but Vicente decided to stay put in Manila. There he got funny . . . and got married — to a sweet Ilocana girl, also an actress. And lived not happily ever after. So he shipped out to Hawaii (no, not as *sacada, ay de mi!*). He joined a vaudeville troupe. As expected, he made good. His best act was impersonating Harold Lloyd.

After about a year in that Island Paradise, the troupe came to the mainland—yes, Vincent (call him "Vincent" in Yankish) was with the troupe. After several performances in Los Angeles (not so good in coffer returns: this was no longer P. I. or Hawaii), the members of the road agreed to disagree—actors, actresses, musicians, managers, et cetera. Everyone for himself—and Yerro once more became his real self. He always likes to bill himself solo.

Here he appeared at well-known theaters; and his big chance came when he was signed by Fanchon-Marco and toured the country for forty weeks. Since then he has been playing Big Time.

One thing admirable about Yerro is that he never did and never does want to be billed out as anything but as a Filipino, unlike other countrymen of ours who could not appear on the stage unless disguised as Chinese, South American, or Hindu. Yerro is confident of his histrionic ability and is proud of it —and proud as a Filipino actor.

There is only one other Filipino vaudeville actor in America who prides in his identity, and in all his bookings he gives the following complete: *Ben Chavez—The Boy From Manila.*

Several years ago, when Vicente Yerro was still in Los Angeles, he and Chavez got into an argument as to who was the first to use that title, "The Boy From Manila"; who originated it, Yerro or Chavez? Each claimed he did. Both came to this writer because he was the one who gave each his early publicity. Decision? It was Ben Chavez. Yes, it was Chavez, the eminent Filipino magician, who originated that appendage—*"The Boy From Manila."*

Yerro is now settled at Chicago. He has been playing at night clubs there as master of ceremonies and feature entertainer, the last place

VICENTE YERRO

being the lively Flamingo night club.

Last we heard from him he was playing at Washington, D. C. A couple weeks before that he wrote from Huntington, Indiana, doing a show there, too. Keep going, ol' topper! You should be sent to your natal province of Leyte this time to entertain the American and Filipino G.I.'s there! Isn't that an idea?

BUSINESSMAN

Zacarias (Al) Mesa is the senior partner of the owners of the L-V-M Cafe in San Pedro. He does not believe in making his money lay idle; hence he has many investments in the harbor city. Engaged in restaurant business himself he has interests also in two or three other Filipino eating places in San Pedro. In addition, he is manager of a hotel there.

Al was inducted into the U. S. Army, at Long Beach, in 1942. After one year service he was discharged on account of age. "But I am still in the service," he said, "you see, I'm a consistent buyer of War Bonds."

ZACARIAS (AL) MESA

Back to Stockton again after another season in Alaska, where he goes yearly as an AFL delegate, Nicanor A. Bacoloy shows to his friends many citation certificates, letters from prominent men, as Secretary of War Stimson, J. Edgar Hoover, etc.

There is, for instance, a citation from the U. S. Treasury Dept., signed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., for his donation of $50, another from R. W. Coyne, field Director of the War Finance Division, for a donation of $25, and others. And these, in addition to War Bonds he bought.

Bacoloy is a native of San Carlos, Pangasinan and served in the U. S. Navy during World War I. He is a member of Rizal Post 142, American Legion, Seattle, Washington. He has two younger brothers in the Philippine Army and a sister in the Red Cross. He treasures a small red and white flag with three blue stars on it.

Answer to a $64 Question:
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NEWS ITEMS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

CARACAS — Venezuela's National Institute of Public Works has signed a contract with a United States firm for a new aqueduct in this city, work on which is to begin immediately. Costing approximately $24,000,000, the project will be one of the largest of its kind in Latin America and will include four reservoirs with a 15,700,000 cubic meter capacity. When finished, the new aqueduct will supply each of the city's 378,000 inhabitants with an average of 85 gallons of water a day.

BOGOTA — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that Colombia will acquire no gold from Axis nations or their satellites in the future, or from countries maintaining diplomatic or commercial ties with Axis nations or their collaborators. The measure is intended to prevent circulation of gold stolen from occupied countries by the Axis.

MEXICO CITY—Dr. Luis Quintanilla, Mexican Ambassador to Russia and former Minister-Counsellor of the Mexican Embasssy in Washington, has been authorized to represent Costa Rica as that country's diplomatic representative in Moscow.

SANTIAGO—Chile has inaugurated the first aviation museum in South America, to house many aviation items of historical interest and a section dedicated to airplane models and modelling. The institution is known as the Museo Historico de la Aviacion, and was opened formally by Defense Minister Escobar, Education Minister Velasco and other prominent Chilean officials.

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HAVANA — Two new daily schedules have been announced here by Compania Nacional Cubana de Aviacion, bringing the number of miles flown daily by the Cuban Airline to 3,985. One of the new schedules connects Baracoa, on the eastern tip of Cuba, with Guantanamo, via Santiago, and the other connects Guantanamo with this city, via Santiago and Camaguey.

LIMA—Peru has begun production of a new insecticide powder, known as Babbini, for use against pests attacking the cotton plant. Production of the new insecticide is estimated at 1,000,000 pounds annually, and plans are being made to raise production to 4,000,000 pounds a year.

Answers to Movie Quiz

(Questions on Page 20)

1. John Wayne. All other top-flight stars of past and present were or are identified with one particular horse. But Wayne says he prefers to stand on his own feet, not a horse's—even uses three steeds in his current RKO Radio film, "Tall In The Saddle."

2. Samuel Goldwyn . Offstage, watching Bob Hope get socked with ripe tomatoes during the filming of "The Princess and The Pirate," Goldwyn laughed so hard they kept it on the sound track.

3. RKO Radio's "Betrayal From The East," bringing Lee Tracy back from Army life to the screen, co-starred with Nancy Kelly.

4. Hedy Lamarr, who wanted five-year-old Jamesie to play her son in RKO Radio's "Experiment Perilous.' He compromised by acting as technical advisor to coach little Billy Ward in the part.

5. In RKO Radio's "None But The Lonely Heart" from Richard Lewellyn's best-seller by the same title.

6. Neise thought his jinx still pursued him when he found he was the 13th candidate being tested for the choice role of Hedy Lamarr's admirer in RKO Radio's "Experiment Perilous." He changed his mind about that 13 jinx when he won the part.

7. It was Joan Crawford, whose husband, Phil Terry, is starring in RKO Radio's filmusical, "Pan-Americana."

8. Because the role is that of a man mixed up with Jap spies and saboteurs in this country—and Tracy had been doing intelligence work of similar character in the Army.

9. Because he awarded a $500 prize to Ensign Jay Robinson, USN, for the best original conception of the Biblical Salome, proposes now to be guided by the prize picture in casting that character and —cannot find a known actress who looks like the drawings.

10. Actor Carl Esmond, also of the cast of "Experiment Perilous," produced. It's the work of a cousin who painted it in Vienna when Miss Lamarr was 16. Esmond also is Viennese.

Across the Editor's Desk.....

Amado E. Dino

Until one has been to Washington and actually seen the working of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines-in-exile, he would be merely talking through his hat when he essays criticisms against the officials and the personnel of the different offices. Those who pose as criticasters are comparable to the proverbial fox and the sour grapes — wanted desk jobs and when couldn't get them turned about face and attacked the higher-ups; or, not having a chance anyway, decided, out of jealousy or just showing off, to commit the same malevolence as that by the other group.

The fact is that Washington has seen for once what kind of officials the Philippine Government-in-exile has; their ability and tenacity to work, and how they discharge their respective duties. Of course, as the case always is, there are exceptions which, in this case, one can count on his fingers of one hand; and this mere handful is not even altogether useless — it brings the industrious and capable into "bold relief."

Noteworthy in these officials whom Quezon and Osmeña brought to Washington are their honesty, ability and integrity. To cite just a few examples, there are Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo (he came later, sent by Gen. MacArthur), Col. Manuel Nieto and Auditor General Jaime Hernandez, who is at present the man in charge of the Government-in-exile at Washington in the absence of President Osmeña and Gen. Romulo.

I do not know Hernandez very well personally, having met him only once last summer, but the glowing terms in which President Osmeña spoke of him to me enabled me to get an inside view of his sterling character and unstinted record ever since he entered the government service.

When. Col. Andres Soriano resigned his post of Secretary of Finance last March, no one was appointed to take his place. President Osmeña explained, after he assumed the presidency, that Mr. Hernandez would function as Finance Secretary in addition to his own cabinet status. That Hernandez is today the Number One man of our government at Washington proves his high standing and importance.

* * *

Col. Nieto is the man who has been closest to the great Quezon. For twenty years he has been the late President's personal aide and most trusted friend. Quezon was noted as a good selector of persons—as officials and as friends—and was a very difficult man to get along with unless one was himself alert, active, honest and straightforward. Possessed with these qualities a man would make fast friends with him. Nieto easily made the grade. No one man had constantly been with the Filipino leader until his death as had the Colonel.

Col. Nieto said to me one time: "President Quezon was a friend, a tutor, a brother, a father—everything that was good and ennobling; he was ever so full of life, never knew what discouragement meant, seriously concerned with the welfare of our country and people at all times, and so human, too."

By that token Nieto has the distinction of being the man who knows the intimate life—politically and otherwise—of the great Filipino leader. In fact he amounts more to Quezon than Col. House did to Wilson. Thus, the biography of Manuel L. Quezon, on which he is hard at work to finish (publishers want the completed manuscript by December 1), should be a most authentic volume. And I understand the motion picture story will be based on that book.

Nieto's patriotism is contagious. Circumstances emanating from governmental duties keep him in Washington, otherwise he would have been in Leyte now, too. In Washington last August while he and Gen. Romulo (then Colonel) and I were together, Col. Nieto's recurring talk was about the aid—food, medicine and clothing —that should be sent to the Philippines. At that time President Osmeña had just appointed him Chairman of the Philippine War Relief Committee; this was different from the Philippine War Relief (of the United States), Inc., headed by Justice Frank Murphy. Very recently, however, this body has been absorbed by the U. S. Army.

President Quezon appointed Col. Nieto Secretary to the Philippine War Cabinet. Now he also holds the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. President Osmeña recognizes the fine character and the valuable services of Nieto by not only retaining him in all the positions he held in Quezon's administration but by also giving him even more responsibilities.

* * *

Brig.-Gen. Romulo is the man who has advanced the fastest and the farthest. And everyone who knows him well and kept track of his labors agrees wholeheartedly that he earned and deserved every success he met on the way. Educator, orator, author, soldier and now bordering on statesmenship, Romulo certainly has all that it takes to be as versatile and brilliant as to attain all those.

A few months back I editorialized Romulo as "a great asset to the Filipinos in America." I need not elucidate that. He has been the most energetic, consistent and hardest working official that has ever been seen since the advent of Filipinos to America—lecturing here and there, writing, conferring, missionarying—all in the interest of his people. He is by far the greatest exponent of Philippine-American relationship and friendship. In all his speeches he stressed the need for American understanding of the fine, the true quality of the Filipino people.

Gen. Romulo's achievements make my memory dart back to yesteryear, in my home town of Sorsogon, when for the first time I saw a high school Annual. I was just finishing the intermediate school then, and Juan S. Reyes, brother of Jose S. Reyes (who later became Dean of the University of the Philippines, Southern Branch, in Cebu), and both classmates of Carlos P. Romulo, gave me a copy of their Manila High School Annual, Class of 1916, edited by Romulo. It was quite a splendid publication in every respect—contents, make-up, etc.—comparable to if not surpassing most of the high school annuals in America. I gave it to a teacher in Los Angeles because she was attracted by it and asked for it.

In it I noted that Romulo was star debater and captain of the Cryptia Debating Society, winner of the annual oratorical contest, excelled in literature but a floppero in math. The short story prize went to Jose S. Reyes with his "The Inside of His Cup," story of a politician, a hypocrite. In passing, I wish to mention that, according to that book, the Reyes brothers of Sorsogon, and Romulo of Tarlac, failed to make the grade to be included among the first ten highest upon their graduation. Yet, Juan S. became Governor of Sorsogon Province (he was an Army officer at the outbreak of this war), Jose S. became a College Dean and technical adviser to Quezon at Washington—and look where Romulo is now! And we haven't heard anything about those "first ten," even the valedictorian and salutatorian. Doesn't always happen like that, though; many top-notchers of the class usually make good.

Romulo's motto in that book was—"EXCELSIOR!" Meaning higher, yet higher, still higher! Well, the General certainly has lived up to his motto. And he has not reached the heights yet. Some day he may become President of the Philippines. Hold on to your motto, General Romulo — EXCELSIOR!

* * *

With such men as I have just described, immediate subordinates of President Sergio Osmena, the greatest Filipino statesman today, steering the wheel of our Government, I really do not know on what basis those gripers criticize our Government officials (and not making even an ounce of allowance for the circumstances prevalent these days), unless it is plain covetousness, or sour-grapes, or show-off, as mentioned early in this columnar talk.

With such men, their quality and ability, any government would be justified in its pride as it points to them — "There are my good, my able and faithful servants!"

Well, so long folks—See you in Manila!

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